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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

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Hail the 16th Victorious Year of the Soviet Union!

FORWARD TO WORKING-CLASS POWER BY THE BOLSHEVIK ROAD!

NRA OUTLAWS SILK STRIKE; LEADERS OF UNITED TEXTILE UNION OK SELL OUT ORDER

Decision Bases Minimum Wage on Vague Promises; Includes Only Weavers

Carry Out Threat of Johnson, Following Swope Plan; All Workers Concerned

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—The National Labor Board gave out a decision late yesterday outlawing the national silk strike. This is the first decision of the national N. R. A. apparatus openly outlawing a strike. The board, through its chairman, Senator Robert F. Wagner, orders the strikers back to work. The decision, crassly revealing the strikebreaking role of the N.R.A., follows close on the heels of the Swope-Johnson plan of placing the N.R.A. in the exclusive hands of a board of the biggest manufacturers. The decision of the Roosevelt government against the silk strikers is the carrying out in practice of the plan to strengthen the attack of the big bosses against the workers. The decision outlawing the silk strike will be applied to all other industries as the brutal answer of Roosevelt to the wave of strikes of the workers and farmers against starvation.

The Friday edition of the Paterson Call, in eight-column headlines, announces "Silk Strike Outlawed By Labor Board Edict." The Friday Paterson News, also reflecting the government policy of openly declaring strikes illegal, states, "Senator Wagner Orders Silk Strike Called Off."

The leaders of the United Textile Workers Union have already accepted the demand that the strike end, and Frank Schweitzer, secretary of the U.T.W. in Paterson, has issued a statement urging the strikers to return to work on Monday. The decision calls for an "average wage of $25 for 40 hours work" for the weavers. No minimum wage is definitely set for other crafts. With regard to the weavers, the minimum wage is not guaranteed. The Paterson manufacturers state that they will accept "providing the same scale is applied to the entire industry."

General Johnson has announced that he will "make a survey" of the industry nationally to see what steps can be taken to "eliminate unfair competition."

The decison thus means that the strikers are instructed to return to the mills, without any written agreement guaranteeing a minimum wage and with only vague promises. The wording of the decision, if accepted by the workers, enables the employers to find many loopholes to cut wages later. The decision is accompanied by a warning from Senator Wagner against future strikes, stating "Any dispute arising out of the application of this decision shall be submitted to the National Labor Board."

The threat means that the whole force of the Roosevelt government is to be brought against the silk strikers, in case they do not return to work, and a repetiton of the terror of Ambridge against the steel workers, following similar govern-

Stay Asked for in Scottsboro Appeal To Supreme Court

ILD Demands Ala. Pay Cost of First Appeal Before New Trial

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—Motion for a stay of all proceedings in the trials of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys until the state of Alabama pays the costs of the appeal to the U. S. Supremede Court has been filed with that court by Osmond K. Fraenkel, attorney retained by the International Labor Defense, and will be hear Monday, Nov. 13.

The motion cites the assignment of $1,452.55 in costs, nearly all of it for printing of the appeal, by the U. S. Supreme Court to the state of Alabama, which was the defendant in the appeal, won by the International Labor Defense, in a decision handed down Nov. 7, 1932, granting the boys a new trial.

With November 27 set as the date for the opening of the new lynch trial before Ku Klux Klan Judge W. W. Callahan, and with Attorney General Thomas E. Knight calling for the nine boys to be brought for arraignment to the lynch town of Decatur, November 20, the motion, unless decided immediately by the Supreme Court, would have the effect of delaying the trials.

No precedent has ever been set for the decision of the court in a so-called criminal case, but the law calls for a stay of all further proceedings by the losing side in all cases coming up to the U. S. Supreme Court until costs are paid up as assessed.

Red Parade March in 3 Boros Tonite

NEW YORK.—With bands of music, autos, loud-speakers mounted on trucks, red flares, banners and motorcycles, workers of New York will parade through the working-class sections of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx tonight in support of the Communist Party in one of the biggest election parades the city has ever witnessed.

The Communist Party issued a statement yesterday calling on all its members to join in the parade.

Hundreds of open-air rallies will be held before marching and will join the parades all along the lines of march. The main starting points are as follow: :

Manhattan and Bronx: 6 p.m.—Rutgers Sq.; 6:45—Union Sq.; 8 p.m.—72d St. and First Ave.; 8:30—86th St. and Lexington Ave.; 9:30—139th St. and Cypress Ave.; 9:45—Prospect Ave. and 161st St., Bronx; 10 p.m.—Wilkins and Intervale Aves., Bronx; 10 p.m.—Allerton Ave. and Bronx Park East.

Brooklyn: 5:30 p.m.—Fifth Ave. and 50th St.; 6 p.m.—Tompkins and Hart Sts.; 6:30 p.m.—Cleveland and Blake Aves.

White House Hints Approval of Swope Fascist Proposals

(Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—The White House today characterized the Swope plan as very interesting and affirmed in response to a question that the time for putting such a project into action is not now opportune.

In a discussion of the proposal, significantly, there was no reference to the Swope-Johnson program's admitted intention to draw industrial control into a few hands of the nation's biggest business interests and outlaw strikes.

It was said at the White House that the present temporary mechanics of the N.R.A. will ultimately evolve something permanent, that many plans for this will be forthcoming in the next three or four months and undoubtedly something will be evolved to meet the two-fold object of N.R.A. The latter were explained as the prevention of big economic swings such as occurred in the past, and the amelioration of conditions at the bottom of the economic scale. It was in this connection that the Swope plan was termed very interesting.

TOWARDS A SOVIET AMERICA!

You can help hasten the day when we shall celebrate a Victorious Workers' and Farmers' Soviet Republic in the United States by building strong the Daily Worker, which agitates, organizes and mobilizes the forces for the destruction of capitalism in America. The drastic drop in receipts in the $40,000 Drive this week imperils the life of our Revolutionary Organizer, the Daily Worker. Rush funds to it at once! Help it fight for A SOVIET AMERICA!

Friday's Receipts	$ 261.62
Previous Total	13,379.27
Total to Date	$13,761.90

Japan Moves Troops Toward Soviet Line

PEIPING, Nov. 3.—Japan has reversed its previous stand and permitted Chinese forces with artillery and machine guns to police the "demilitarized" area between China and Manchukuo, thus releasing a whole Japanese division for operations against the Soviet Union, it was revealed today.

Japan has suddenly withdrawn all its forces from the "demilitarized" area, so they can be hurled against the Soviet Union at short notice. This new policy reveals complete collaboration of the Nanking government with Japan's anti-Soviet plans.

Hathaway to Speak at Washington Meet On N.R.A. Tonight

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will be the main speaker at a mass meeting at Jerusalem Hall, 1600 11th St. N.W., at 8 o'clock this evening. He will speak on the N.R.A., which the Daily Worker has been carrying on consistent attacks and exposes.

The meeting is being arranged by the local Daily Worker campaign committee.

JOB RELIEF DROPS

MONTPELIER, Nov. 3. — Only 3,008 families in Vermont received unemployment relief in September, the smallest number since April.

11 TRAPPED IN "TINDER BOX" PERISH

All Dead Are Negroes; L.S.N.R. to Protest Slum Conditions

NEW YORK. — The Brownsville Branch of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights is calling a meeting early next week to protest the rotten housing conditions responsible for the tragedy at 361 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

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By JEROME ARNOLD

NEW YORK. — Kindling wood — that's what the neighbors called the two-story frame house at 361 Bristol St., Brooklyn, where eleven Negroes were burned to death early yesterday morning by a raging fire "of unknown origin."

The origin of the fire may be unknown. But the rapid way in which the ravenous fire ate into the rotten walls and interior is no mystery. The house is made of dry, weather-beaten wood—the kind of tinder you put into a stove to start fire. The only means of exit from the top floor is an old, rickety staircase which was the first thing to burn. There's a fire-escape but it reaches only to first story necessitating a drop of about fifteen feet to the street. The alarm was turned in a few minutes after the fire had started by Mary Edwards, 14, a Negro girl who saw the smoke from her bedroom across the street at 203 Livonia Ave. But it was almost twenty minutes before the first engines arrived, and the house was already ablaze from bottom to roof.

The trapped Negroes never had a chance. Most of them were children who, finding the only means of exit barred, ran screaming from room to room until they fell from the smoke and flames. The dead were:

Marjory Singleton, 16.
James Singleton, 15.
Freddie Singleton, 7.
Daisy Harden, 22.
June Harden, 6 months.
Mrs. Beatrice Lindsay, 35.
Robert Lindsay, 42.
Robert Lindsay, Jr., 8.
Jessie Harris, 40.

Mildred Lindsay, 15 and William Harden, 31, died later in the hospital from their burns. Juanita Harden, 5, was severely burnt and is in Beth El Hospital in a critical condition. Thre others, Dan Login, Roland Surback, and Charles Smith were burnt, but not seriously.

Mrs. Lindsay was an active worker in the Amboy Street strike last spring and was chairman of the recent Conference Against the High Cost of Living held in Bronxville. Her husband was going to vote Communist for the first time.

The only one who escaped unharmed was W. B. Carter, a Negro preacher, who escaped by crawling through a window in the back of the bottom floor where he slept.

"I was awakened by a crackling sound about 3 in the morning," he told the Daily Worker reporter. "The kitchen was full of smoke. There was a great rushing noise. I got up and ran to the door. As I opened it the ceiling in the kitchen fell with a crash. I ran to the back and got out through a window."

A glance upwards from the interior of the hall tells the story of an angry, roaring fire. From the bottom of the stairs huge patches of grey sky peaked through the charred rafters of the fire-eaten roof. The hall, the rooms were black and numerous holes in the walls show where the fire had burnt through.

CAPTIVE MINE STRIKERS GET DIRTY DEAL

Lewis Kin Helps Keep Union Demand from Capital Confab

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The captive miners' delegation, led by the United Mine Workers of America today, admitted to the Daily Worker that they did not protest to General Hugh S. Johnson, N. R. A. Administrator, against the President's strike-breaking agreement with John L. Lewis and the steel owners.

The delegation was escorted into a conference with General Johnson by A. Dennie Lewis, brother of John L. Lewis.

"We are just going to talk over the situation with General Johnson," William Hynes, President of District No. 4, U. M. W. A., and head of the delegation, replied, when asked whether he would demand full union recognition.

"We are going to see what the President's agreement means."

"Are you here to protest against the President's declaration?"

"No, we just want an explanation."

"Hines, are you going to continue picketing until you get full union recognition?"

"I cannot answer that now."

Martin Ryan, so-called insurgent leader, fully supported Hines.

"No, we are not here to protest. We are just here to have this agreement explained," he said.

The delegation, which answered the Daily Worker Correspondent's questions, in spite of Lewis' efforts to prevent their being questioned, consisted of 8 miners, including the leaders.

General Johnson, without making any announcement, escorted the delegation to the White House to see President Roosevelt.

The statement of Hynes and Ryan are especially significant when contrasted with their announcements last week in Washington that they were demanding full union recognition before returning to the pitts. The delegation spent most all today visiting Lewis' brother in his luxurious quarters in the fashionable Carlton Hotel.

Even some of the conservative newspapermen here characterized the delegation as just a junket at the expense of the striking miners.

Bronx Tenants Win Rent Strike

The rent strike which had been going on for two months at 812 Suburban Place, Bronx, has been settled with a victory for the striking tenants, The Charlotte St. Centre of 1447 Charlotte St. with whose help the strike was successfully carried through, appeals to all the tenants of the neighborhood to come to the centre and help organize a block committee. Only through a strong, united organization can tenants fight for and win their demands. Let the unity of the tenants of 812 Suburban Place be an example for all the tenants of the neighborhood. Come to the Charlotte St. Centre and help build a strong organization.

Workers Throughout America Celebrate Red Anniversary!

BOLSHEVIK DIPLOMAT

MAXIM LITVINOV

Litvinov, Fighter for Peace, Is Staunch Bolshevik

By MILTON HOWARD

It is a veteran Bolshevik fighter, a seasoned and trusted representative of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union who will land in this country when M. Litvinov, Soviet envoy to the United States, steps off the Berengaria this Tuesday and immediately takes the train for Washington.

Litvinov comes to discuss with President Roosevelt the possibility of establishing complete diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

His invitation by the United States Government is a tribute to the extraordinary victories of the Soviet Union in the field of industrial development and diplomacy.

Once Snubbed In Europe

Fifteen years ago, as the representative of the new Soviet Government, born out of the fires of proletarian revolution, Litvinov was the most snubbed diplomat in Europe.

Today he no longer has to wait in ante-rooms or face the haughty, cold stares of the Foreign Agents of the European powers.

Today, Litvinov, as the representative of the Soviet Union, the only country in the world that has escaped the devastating effects of the world crisis, walks boldly into the conferences of European diplomacy and takes his place at the forefront.

Outstanding Diplomatic Triumphs

Even the most practiced of capitalist diplomats grudgingly admit that his is the most outstanding record of diplomatic triumphs in the world today, triumphs all dedicated to the unshakable peace policy of the Soviet Union and to the triumphant building of the Socialist Power.

And this is all the more astounding when one remembers that Litvinov, who has so triumphantly crossed swords and vanquished the most astute and wily capitalist diplomats of Europe, has never had one day of formal training as a diplomat.

The greater part of his life has been spent as a trusted representative of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party of Russia, led by Lenin.

Worked In the Factories

Born in 1876, he began his political career in 1898 as a revolutionary propagandist among the factory workers of Russia. While engaged in this work he was seized by the Czarist police and imprisoned. While in prison he met some of the Bolsheviks of the revolutionary newspaper, Iskra. He joined this group. Soon after he was deported to Eastern Siberia by the Czarist secret service police.

However, his ingenuity was a match for the Russian police and he escaped from Siberia and fled to Switzerland. Not long after, at the calling of the historic Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Party where, led by Lenin, the Bolsheviks broke away from the opportunist wing of the Russian Socialist Party, Litvinov became a

(Continued on Page 3)

To Pledge Defense of U.S.S.R.; Support All Red Nominees

Meetings Planned in Hundreds of Cities

NEW YORK.—Workers in hundreds of cities and towns of the United States will join tomorrow and Tuesday with millions of workers throughout the world in celebrating the day on which, sixteen years ago, one-sixth of the world was torn from the grip of capitalism.

They will greet the workers of the Soviet Union, who in the sixteen years since November 7, 1917, have created achievements unparalleled in the history of the world.

In the United States, torn by the final crisis of capitalism, suffering starvation, misery, and the desperate, ruthless efforts of the capitalists to smash their resistance and herd them to war as the capitalist way out, they will celebrate the victorious advances of Socialism, and the end of crises and unemployment in the Soviet Union.

At thousands of meetings throughout the land, the American workers will draft and send their greetings to their brothers in the Soviet Union, who have shown them the revolutionary way to final freedom.

While hailing the achievements of the workers of the Soviet Union, who seized all the productive powers of their country from the grip of capitalism, and, in 16 years, transformed the whole land and themselves with it, the workers of America will look forward with renewed courage to their own Nov. 7, when, in their turn, they will smash the

(Continued on Page 2)

Mass Anger Forces Talk of Federal Probe of Lynchings

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3. — The Department of Justice today informed the Daily Worker that federal investigation of the lynching of George Armwood in Maryland and Dan Pippen, Jr., and A. T. Harden, in Tuscaloosa, Ala., is now receiving serious consideration in the Department.

"We are now studying both of these matters," an official close to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, said. "If we have authority to investigate, we will use it. Both questions are in the hands of an assistant attorney general."

The demands for investigation of the shameful Princess Anne lynching were transmitted to Attorney General Cummings by Louis MacHenry Howe, secretary to President Roosevelt, who received them from a delegation of white and Negro spokesmen for mass organizations. The group, led by William L. Patterson, secretary of the International Labor Defense, gave Howe evidence to show that constitutional rights are being scotched by the failure of Maryland authorities, from Governor Ritchie down, to bring about prosecution of known leaders of the mob who murdered George Armwood, Negro worker.

The attorney general personally received specific demands for federal prosecution of Sheriff R. L. Shamblin of Tuscaloosa, Ala., who deliberately delivered Pippen, Harden and Elmore to a bloodthirsty mob. The gang murdered Pippen and Harden and attacked Clarke and left him, apparently believing him dead, on a lonely Alabama road. The case was presented by spokesmen for the I.L.D., the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

That was last August. The attorney general asked the delegation to submit a brief. This was done, and weeks having elapsed without action, two more memorandums were submitted, on Aug. 24 and Oct. 13, respectively, by the International Juridical Association.

And in these communications the whole train of the barbaric events that led to the mass murders is traced for the attorney general, along with a summary of the two other lynchings which followed in Tuscaloosa.

SOVIET WAY IS U. S. WORKERS' WAY OUT OF CRISIS, SAYS ROBERT MINOR

Bolshevik Revolution in Russia Had Deep Effect on American Workers in Spite of Position of American Imperialism

By ROBERT MINOR
(Communist Candidate for Mayor of New York)

A THOUSAND incidents of class struggle from the California cotton-fields through the coal mines and steel mills of Pennsylvania, to the silk mills of New Jersey and the shoe factories of New York, reveal the Communist Party more and more as the native revolutionary Party of the American working class.

And precisely because it is the native growth of a revolutionary movement historically due—precisely for this reason, it is profoundly influenced by the Russian Revolution. Rain does not stimulate a seed to growth, except when the seed is there and the ground is rich.

Up to 1917 the revolutionary movement in the United States was in a primitive state that might almost seem incredible if its historic causes were overlooked. In this country of highest wages, the trade union movement, through its official leadership, openly declared its enmity to socialism. It declared its solidarity with capitalism in claiming for "100 per cent white American" skilled workers, a share in the loot of imperialism. Official "labor" (best represented by Mathew Woll after Samuel Gompers) became the most aggressive baiters of "inferior" peoples, bigotted discriminators against Negroes, open apologists for lynching, and organizers of strike-breaking against the unskilled masses.

The Socialist movement itself, prior to the effects of the Russian Revolution, was in that general state of opportunistic corruption pictured by Lenin in his pamphlet, "State and Revolution." The theorists of the Socialist Party of the pre-war years were such men as Hilquit, Spargo, Walling and, yes, the Reverend Charles H. Vail.

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CONTEMPT for theory was the first precept of "Theory" in this kaleidoscope of "Marxism." "Practical," "American" "horse-sense" was set up alongside of a dry, bookish, puritan shunning of any practice, shunning of American life and its struggles, shunning of any kind of sense, horse or otherwise. The Socialist Labor Party, before the death of DeLeon in 1914, had a certain respect for Marxian theory, but was so deeply stricken with sectarianism as to be utterly unable to respond to any of the phenomena of life during the greatest revolutionary period, otherwise than by sinking into the ditch of anti-revolutionary and then counter-revolutionary social democracy, after DeLeon's death. Even before DeLeon died, the S. L. P. had a complete lack of sense of the real, living theory-inseparable-from-practice which Marx had given us.

A reaction (and at times a healthy reaction of unripe proletarian revolutionists) against the non-Marxian "sky-pilot" opportunism of the S. P. and against the dead pseudo-Marxian sectarianism of the S. L. P., was the great wave of anarcho-syndicalism after 1907 when the I. W. W. broke from DeLeon. Up to the very moment of the October 1917 Revolution in Russia, the I. W. W. represented a still vital reality as an organization of the unskilled masses, and momentarily presented a magnificent heroism and martyrdom in the struggle against war. Being non-Marxian and never having risen above the theoretical level of petty-bourgeois anarchist syndicalism, the I. W. W. then rapidly sank to its present state of decay.

And all of the parts of this kaleidoscope were in fact—really an adaptation to American capitalist life and to the imperialist system. Each school was, in its own unconscious way, conforming to the American imperialist system. Each was an unconscious product of the relatively-high standard of living of this Cuba-looting imperialism and its chauvinist ideology, or (in the case of some sections of the I. W. W.) a product of blind reaction against it on the part of the unskilled proletarian sections, chiefly of the West.

It was inevitable that in this country of strong imperialism, these conditions would produce such results.

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BUT other historical conditions in the old Czarist Russia (within the same world complex) produced a "weakest link" of imperialism, and at the same time produced also the strongest revolutionary culture of theory-inseparable-from-practice and the strongest and boldest revolutionary proletarian party entrenched in the depths of the industrial working class. It was there that the chain broke. But the thing that broke was a chain. It was a chain of world-wide imperialist states, a single world system.

The Russian revolution became the greatest creative event of all history — an event after which all things in all countries must change. It was (and is) the mortal blow to an old world, and the birth of a new.

The proletarian revolution that broke out and triumphed in Russia was and is as "natural" a force in developing the American proletarian revolution as, for instance, the discovery of America in 1492 was an inevitable and "natural" force in breaking down feudal restrictions and paving the way for the bour-

(Continued on Page 2)

WATCHERS URGED TO REPORT TO VARIOUS SECTION HEADQUARTERS, 5 A.M. ON ELECTION DAY

Compel NRA to Ask Industrial Union to Confab on Fur Code

Militant Battle Put Up By Delegates Force Recognition

NEW YORK.—Recognition of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and union representation at a special conference to work out final provisions for the fur dressers and dyers' code was forced upon the National Recovery Administration following the militant battle put up by the union delegation at the public hearings on the code last Wednesday.

Irving Potash, secretary of the N. Y. district of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and union representatives of the fur dyers and dressers were officially invited to participate in the conference by Colonel Conklin, the N.R.A. administrator. Samuel Markowitch, Tammany lawyer was designated as representative of locals 2 and 3 of the A. F. of L. No rank and file members or officials of local 2 or 3 were permitted to attend.

Important differences arose at the outset in the consideration of the code, even before the question of wages and hours were considered, during the all day session on Thursday. The conference is scheduled to continue on Saturday, November 11, in New York.

Re-elect Machine of A.F.L. Central Body

NEW YORK.—Without a dissenting vote, the entire officialdom of the A. F. of L. Central Trades and Labor Council was voted into office for another year, Thursday night, at a meeting of the Council at Beethoven Hall. Joseph Ryan, corrupt head of the International Longshoremen's Association, in his speech of acceptance of the presidency of the Council, reported how he had done his part to aid the powerful shipping interests in formulating "our code," which would allow for wages that would not work too great a hardship on the companies. He denounced the left wingers, whom he admitted are making headway among the dockers, and pledged himself to aid the big companies against the smaller "chiselers."

Ryan and other Tammany men reiterated their faith in O'Brien, and called the La Guardia supporters a bunch of left wingers. This was challenged by the delegate from the building trades, who declares that there is no such animal as a La Guardia left winger. He stated that the real left wingers had a candidate of their own, referring, it was evident, to Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor.

WILLIAM BELL
OFFICIAL Optometrist OF THE I. W. O.

106 EAST 14TH STREET
Near Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.
Phone: Tompkins Square 6-8237

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DR. JULIUS JAFFE
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401 EAST 140th STREET
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DR. R. H. ISAACS
Formerly of Baltimore, Md. has moved his office to New York at
264 E. 178th Street, Bronx, N. Y.
(Cor. Anthony Ave.)
Phone: FOrdham 7-3443
Office Hours: 12 to 2; 6 to 8 P. M.
Sunday 10 to 12 Noon

Vote Red Even If You Did Not Register for the Communist Party

NEW YORK.—A worker who had registered Democrat in Harlem, with several friends, asked at the office of the Communist Election Campaign Committee whether he and his friends could now vote Communist.

The committee wishes to make it clear to all workers that they can vote any way they choose on Tuesday, regardless of how they registered.

Red Candidate Tells of Local Struggles

Fight Against Eviction, for Relief, Described

By JOSEPH LAPIDUS
Communist Party Candidate for Aldermen, 35th Dist., Kings Co.

Several hundred workers and their families of this district who were evicted from their homes for not being able to pay the rent were refused aid by the local Tammany politicians. When these workers, under the leadership of the Unemployed Council, went to the official leaders of the District to see that these evictions were stopped, police were called out to arrest them and beat them up.

Under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils, supported by the Communist Party, we stopped a number of evictions—two at 387 S. 5th St., eight at 270 S. 1st St., one at 219 E. 1st St., where I was arrested. In a number of evictions we have mobilized the workers to put the furniture back.

Almost 1,200 workers are unemployed in this district. Only 4,000 are on the Home Relief Bureau list. The others are refused any relief, especially the young and single workers. We have managed to keep the others on the rolls only by our demonstrations before the Bureau, in spite of the police terror.

The Socialist party leaders whom we have called into a united front against evictions have refused in every case to unite. Schachner, the Socialist candidate, has never gone with us to the Home Relief Bureau.

The cost of living is going up every day. All this is under the N. R. A. When the workers went out on strike under the leadership of the revolutionary industrial unions—in the Geller Shoe, Meyer Brothers, Breslau Shoe—they won some important struggles, in spite of the police terror. Hyman Barsey, assistant district attorney and Democratic district leader, was lawyer for the shoe bosses in the strike.

The Democratic, Republican and Socialist parties do not participate in the workers' struggles for food, clothing and shelter. The Communist Party is with the workers every day in the struggles for better conditions, for immediate cash relief to the unemployed and for no discrimination against Negro workers.

Vote for the Party that fights shoulder to shoulder with the workers. Vote Communist!

UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL MOVES HEADQUARTERS

The city headquarters of the Unemployed Councils has moved from 10 East 17th Street, to 29 East 20th St. Telephone Algonquin 4-7846.

MOISSAYE J. OLGIN
Will Lecture On
"What's Happening In Russia?"
This Afternoon at 3 o'clock
WORKERS SCHOOL
35 East 12th Street, 3rd floor
Questions. Admission 20c.

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97 THIRD AVENUE
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NOTICE! NOTICE!
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MOVED TO 9 West 42nd Street
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Large Selection of Gifts, Toys and Novelties from the Soviet Union.
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10% DISCOUNT TO ALL WHO BRING OR SEND THIS AD ALONG!
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129 EAST 34th STREET (Near Lexington Avenue)
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U. S. Workers Hail Red Anniversary

(Continued from Page 1)

power of "their" blood-thirsty capitalist masters.

They will hail with fraternal solidarity not only their victorious brothers in the Soviet Union, but also their heroic brothers of Central Europe and Cuba, who today are preparing for the imminent call to follow the road of Nov. 7, and seize power for the workers.

As the triumphant march of the Soviet Union makes horribly imminent the day when the writhing capitalist powers will turn all their bloody engines of destruction against the Soviet workers in a final desperate effort to destroy the new world of Socialism, the American workers will renew their pledge to fight without reserve in defense of the workers' fatherland.

In America, as in the Soviet Union and throughout the world, this day of enthusiasm and hope will be equally a day of enthusiastic determination to fight without rest until the final victory of the World October.

* * *

A partial list of the celebrations in American cities, today, tomorrow and Tuesday, Nov. 7, which is the anniversary day, follows:

NEW YORK.—Sunday, Nov. 5, combined 16th Anniversary celebration and final election rally at the Bronx Coliseum, East 177th St. and at Arcadia Hall, Halsey St. and Broadway, Brooklyn. Speakers at the Coliseum will include Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S.; Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor; Williana J. Burroughs, Communist candidate for Comptroller; Ben Gold, running for President of the Board of Aldermen; James Ford, Aldermanic candidate in Harlem and I. Herman, of the Young Communist League. The meeting in Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn, will hear Robert Minor, Williana Burroughs, Ben Gold and I. Amter, Communist candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan. Both meetings are to begin at 7:30 and include programs of entertainment: New Dance Group, the W.I.R. and Red Front bands and the Federation of Workers' Choruses.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Tuesday, Nov. 7, at the Coliseum. The speakers will include Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, as the main speaker, and representatives from the Young Communist League and Trade Union Unity League. Program of entertainment.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Tuesday, Nov. 7 at 8 p.m. at Broadway Arena, Broad and Christian St. Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will be the main speaker. Program of entertainment.

DETROIT, Mich.—Sunday, Nov. 5 at 2 p.m. in Arena Gardens. John Schmies, District Organizer of the Communist Party and Lonny Williams, Negro delegate to the World Youth Anti-War Congress in Paris last month will be the main speakers. Banquet to begin at 8 p.m. at Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St., near McGraw.

Newark.—Nov. 8, 8 p.m. at the Y.M.-Y.W.H.A. Auditorium, High and W. Kinney. C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, Rebecca Grecht, District Organizer of the Communist Party, New Jersey District, Frank Carlson, District Organizer of the Young Communist League. Program of entertainment.

PATERSON.—Nov. 6, Carpenters Hall, 56 Houton St., 8 p.m. James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president in the 1932 presidential elections and Moe Brown, Communist candidate for Mayor of Paterson, will speak. This meeting will also be a final election rally.

ELIZABETH.—Nov. 7, Russian Peoples Home, 408 Court St.

TRENTON, Nov. 5, Arcade Hall, 15th and E. State St.

PLAINFIELD.—Nov. 5, 224 W. Front St.

LINDEN, N. J.—Tuesday, Nov. 7, at Columbia Hall, Wood and Linden Aves.

CAMDEN, N. J.—Saturday evening, Nov. 4, A. W. Mills, District Organizer of the C. P. will be the main speaker. A fine program has been prepared.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Tuesday, Nov. 7, in the Prospect Auditorium, 2612 Prospect Ave., 8 p.m. National speakers will address the meeting. Admission 15c, unemployed free.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Tuesday, Nov. 7, 7:30 p.m. at the Roi Davis Blue Room, Michigan and Jefferson Sts.

HIBBING, Minn.—Tuesday, Nov. 7 at the Wasa Hall. There will be a dance to close the program. A dance will be held after the meeting.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Sunday, Nov. 5, 8 p.m. at the Swedish Workingmen's Hall, 59 Chestnut St. Max Bedacht, National Organizer of the International Workers Order will address the meeting.

AKRON, Ohio.—Tuesday, Nov. 7, 7:30 p.m. at the Perkins School Auditorium. A program of 13 numbers has been prepared. I. O. Ford, Communist candidate for Mayor of Cleveland, will speak.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 7:30 p.m. at West Side Turn Hall, 1034 N. Fourth St. Earl Browder will be the main speaker. An elaborate program is in preparation for the event.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Tuesday, Nov. 7th at 8 p.m. at Troup Junior High School. Prominent speakers from New York will be present and a musical program will be presented.

STAMFORD, Conn.—Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 8 p.m. at Pythian Hall.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Sunday, Nov. 5, at St. George Hall, 8 p.m. James Ford is expected to appear at the celebration.

SPRINGFIELD, Conn.—Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 592 Dwight St.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Sunday, Nov. 5 at 3 p.m., at the Russian Hall, Cherry St.

Arrangements are being made for celebrations in Hartford South Norwalk, Ansonia, New Britain, Plainfield, Westerly and New London.

HAMMOND, Ind.—Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 8 p.m. at Trinity Hall, Ames and Howard Sts.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Tuesday, Nov. 7. Seventeen organizations will participate. The program will include entertainment by local cultural and sports organizations.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Friday, Nov. 3, at 7:30 at the Carnegie Music Hall, Federal St. and E. Ohio St. Speakers will include John Meldon, National Secretary of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union! Ben Carreathers, Communist candidate for Mayor, who was arrested recently for his militant leadership in the steel strike.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 8 p.m. at the Workers Center, 325 E. Market St. A speaker from Philadelphia will address the meeting.

GARY, Ind.—Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 8 p.m. at Turner Hall. Bill Gebert, District Organizer of the Communist Party of Chicago will be the main speaker.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del

Communist Party Election Meets Today and Sunday

CITY-WIDE TORCH LIGHT PARADE OPEN-AIR RALLIES.

5:00—I. Amter, for Manhattan Borough President, Rutgers Square.
5:30—Williana Burroughs, for Comptroller, Tomkins Ave. and Hart St., Brooklyn.
6:00—Ben Gold, for Aldermanic President, Union Square.
8:30—Robert Minor, 52nd St. and Ninth Ave.
8:30—I. Amter, 86th St. and Lexington Ave.
9:15—Williana Burroughs, Court St. and Carrol, Brooklyn.
9:30—Ben Gold, 110th St. and Fifth Ave.
9:30—I. Amter, Cypress Ave. and 139th St.
9:30—Robert Minor, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., Young America Institute.
10:30—Robert Minor, 187th St. and Camberling Ave.

'A Slaughter House' Witness Says of Raid On Needle Union

NEW YORK.—More workers taking the stand Thursday identified the seven gangsters on trial before Judge Collins at the General Sessions Court. Although they murdered two and wounded several others in the boss-inspired raid on the Needle Trades headquarters last April, the gangsters are only charged with "first and second degree assault."

"The place looked like a slaughter house," Moe Fineblatt, clerk in the union office testified yesterday. He described the room after the gangsters had completed their fiendish job. Blood covered the floor, and wounded workers stretched out were groaning and screaming with pain. Spectators in the courtroom shuddered as Fineblatt gave the details.

Rabinowitz, Harris Titleman and I. Root were among those witnesses who were able to point out the gangsters who participated in the bloody onslaught.

Prior to the witnesses' testimony, lawyers for the gangsters attempted to confine the evidence to the attack on Sol Applebaum on whose charge the gangsters were indicted. Applebaum was permanently disfigured after the gangster bullets had ripped out part of his cheekbone. The judge was compelled to overrule the attorney's objection and permitted the introduction of photographs showing the wrecked office of the Union and the wounded workers, victims of the gangster attack.

Many Features at Big 'Daily' Banquet

NEW YORK.—An outstanding program of entertainment, dramatics and addresses by prominent revolutionary leaders will feature the Daily Worker Banquet in Irving Plaza, 15th St., and Irving Pl., Sunday, Nov. 12, at 8 p.m.

Clarence C. Hathaway, editor-in-chief, of the Daily Worker, will deliver the main address, and Carl Brodsky, Communist election campaign manager, will be the master of ceremonies.

Numbers on the program will include the Little Guild Quartet, a play by V. Jerome, performed by the Theatre of Action, the Lithuanian Aida Girls Sextette in dramatized songs of the Proletarian Revolution, Workers Dance League, John Reed Club artists, Negro songs of work and struggle.

Landlords' Lynch Posses Hunt Negro Cotton Strike Leaders

LAFAYETTE, Ala., Nov. 4.—Lynch parties under the leadership of deputy sheriffs were scouring Chambers County today, looking for nine Negro members of the cotton-pickers union, which is leading a strike against intolerable wages and working conditions. Seven others already have been arrested, and warrants have been prepared against the nine in preparation for a reign of murder and lynching.

The authorities are supporting an announcement made by Frank Wood, plantation-owner, that he is willing and ready to kill every member of the union, or any other Negro who happens to get in his way.

Every Negro cabin is being raided, the families of the cotton-pickers terrorized, and all literature and anything else the deputies think they can use, including all arms and ammunition, confiscated.

The excuse for this reign of terror is the beating by an unidentified group of farmers, of Paul Powell, a Negro spy, who was sent into the union by Wood. Powell went to work picking cotton in Wood's fields, to break a strike called when Woods chased two Negro workers off his farm, owing them eighteen months' pay.

Those arrested are James Kimball, Tut Carl, John Willis, Perry Hill, George Sims, Jim Spense, and John Taylor.

Word coming in from the field, indicates preparation for a slaughter comparable to that in Reeltown, Talapoosa County, last December, when at least four Negro croppers were murdered, and many arrested.

The International Labor Defense has called on all organizations of toilers, in all parts of the country, and especially to farmers' organizations, to send protests against this reign of terror, demanding withdrawal of the posses and release of the arrested pickers, to Sheriff Bob Slay, Lafayette, Ala.

"Soviet Way Is U. S. Workers' Way" Says Minor

(Continued from Page 1)

geois revolution in Europe.

The effects of the Russian Revolution upon the native American working class were tremendously deep in spite of the imperialist position of America, with high wages and an extremely weak revolutionary culture. We must not forget that by far the majority of the members of the Socialist Party and of the I. W. W. became active partisans of the Bolshevik Revolution. We have not forgotten that in order for Hilquit, Berger, Oneal, and their associates, to retain control of the party organization, they were compelled to maneuver with formal resolutions in favor of affiliations with the Communist International, but to be "realized" only with "conditions" and "after negotiations." Nor do we forget that the combination of arbitrary mass expulsions of whole state organizations and language federations, by the national executive committee, together with the United States government "red raids" of Attorney-General Mitchell Palmer—was the combination of events which brought about, first, the retaining of control of the Socialist Party by the Hilquit crowd and, second, a relatively small and entirely underground Communist Party.

We must not be confused by the fact that the immigrant workers were the main body of the new Communist Party at its beginning—we must not conclude from this that the American Communist Party was not a "native" phenomenon, but was merely an artificial reflex to a "foreign" event. The immense usefulness of the more international-minded immigrant workers who, especially in this country, became at first the most conscious builders of the revolutionary movement, cannot be divorced from the fact that the very heart of American big industry—the basic heavy industries of steel, mining and machine, as well as the textile and packing-house industries, etc. — was composed of millions of immigrant workers. To a certain extent, therefore, the extremely large share of the immigrant workers in the building of the Communist Party, was also a "natural" part of the development of the native American revolution.

Of course the bourgeoisie has been able to exploit very cruelly the fact that the revolutionary Party was so largely composed of immigrant workers. Demagogues in the service of the American bourgeoisie have been able to play upon this fact to separate still farther the skilled from the unskilled, the native from the foreign-born, the white from the Negro, etc. And above all, we must say that to overcome the isolation of the Party, the tremendous need of the present time is to reach the native American working class in the most important industries. Of course no one will build the fairy tale that because of the large predominance of immigrant workers in the Party, the Party therefore is firmly entrenched in the basic industries!

* * *

FOR 16 years the increasingly magnificent success of the "Russian" revolution has been having a dynamic effect upon the American masses and the labor movement.

And, under the magnificent light of Russian experience we are able to discover under our very noses a thousand proofs in American history of exactly the lessons that are taught by Lenin-Marxist theory and the experience of the Russian Revolution.

For, what other country (unless it be France) offers richer examples of the process of history in bourgeois revolutions! Our country was born in bourgeois colonial revolution. It proceeded through a second, and completing bourgeois revolution, under the leadership of Lincoln in 1861-65, through great illuminating strides of history that included the violent overthrow of the Southern feudal landlord slave-owners' government, the bourgeois military dictatorship over the conquered feudal South, the enfranchisement of the slaves—and finally, the betrayal of the freed slaves and their reduction to a landless peon class through the reapproachment of the Northern capitalist and the ruined landlords of the South.

Bourgeois revolutions are not proletarian revolutions, but their lessons claim deep study by the revolutionary proletariat. And can anyone say that the proletarian revolution in America has not a rich and deep American genesis?

The inevitability of civil war and the dictatorship of the proletariat in the struggle to establish the new socialist society—is this really so hard to explain to a Kentucky miner, or an Alabama steel worker whose eyes already know the look of the muzzles of machine-guns! Is it really so hard to prove to native Americans the great part that will be played by the struggle for the right of self-determination—in that great black belt in which today lynchings abound, where the Scottsboro case proceeds to awaken the masses, where a whole Negro agrarian mass is being violently uprooted and excluded from production, and where the revolutionary trade unions and the revolutionary party are finding their first routes among the Negro masses, and now among the white proletariat!

But it took the teachings of Lenin and of Stalin—and the example of the Russian revolution to make us understand these things!

* * *

AND so we must say that the great Russian Revolution of Lenin's Bolshevik party profoundly stirred and stimulated to creation the American revolutionary party—but that at the same time, and it could not be otherwise, the revolution which is now fast being generated in America, and its revolutionary party, are native American products and could not be otherwise.

The German proletarian revolution is fast approaching. The profound effects of this coming world-shaking event will complete the shattering of a bourgeois world. But—our American Hitlers in Washington have no guarantee that their Blue Eagle and their Wall Street near-fascist dictatorship will outlast the Hackenkreuz and bourgeois dictatorship of Germany. For history has queer turns and it is not excluded from possibility that America, which moves so fast, may soon be in the vanguard of proletarian revolution.

The American proletarian revolution would very splendidly evoke some perfectly "native" revolutions in many bourgeois countries.

SPORTS
by Edward Newhouse

World's Records and Fun

THE question that George Saling was accustomed to being asked was "How does it feel to be the world's best man in your specialty?"

His specialty was the 120 yd. hurdles and he was not only 1932 Olympic champion but world's record holder as well. He had cleaned up fields with Percy Beard and Jack Keller competing and his position was impregnable. The best of the best.

He had a run a disputed 14.2 on the day I spoke to him and at least half a dozen reporters had beaten me to the interview. After the interview had degenerated into a conversation he said he had the answer all ready and was surprised I hadn't popped the question. It surprised him, too, to be asked about the Spartakiade. He had never heard the expression.

"What sort of results do they get?" was what interested him.

"Results?"

"Yes. What do they do in the 120?"

When he was told Soviet athletes didn't go out of their way for records, he said, "So what do they run for?"

"Fun."

Saling grinned. "Might be a good idea. I ought to try it sometime."

I knew damn well the sort of results they were getting. I knew that 22 flat for the 200 meter and 50.2 for the 400 were good college results here, but nothing to impress George Saling. He was definitely uninterested in further discussion of the Spartakiade.

* * *

THAT'S the attitude you'll find among American athletes. "What's the good of competing if you don't plan to eventually shoot for records?" The Hemingway phrase: Living your life to the hilt.

Tremendously attractive and admirable if you don't happen to start thinking about it.

Do you know that 14.2 in the 120 high hurdles means years of energy taken out of your life in merciless practice? At that, chances are one in a hundred thousand you'll never get there. And if you do, how long do you last and what happens on the downgrade? Ask the former mile record holder Joey Ray, he'll tell you. Ask Eddie Tolan.

There's the argument that harmful though it may be for the athlete, it's the immense majority of the spectators that is to be considered. I don't know about that. The most thrilling race I ever witnessed was between a couple of N.Y.U. and C.C. N.Y. freshmen who did 4:28 for the mile. 14.2 and 15 flat took the same to the man in the stands.

* * *

COMPARE the situation of the competitors in the Olympics and the Spartakiade. Holding a job automatically disqualifies you for the Olympics. You can't expect a mechanic or a mill hand to give up his job for the period of the elimination, even providing he's given the chance for a tryout. He'd never get it back, for one, and who'd accomodate him with living and traveling expenses? You have to be more than a crack performer to get the big clubs' backing.

The Soviet athlete is a worker, a peasant, a Red Army soldier, not without the will to win, but with interests beyond 120 yd. high hurdles. In the elimination he's not backed financially by a big-hearted alumnus and morally by some arbitrary territorial division. His backing is a social unit like the factory or the collective farm that spares no effort and little expense to put over its representative. And it's not an isolated effort concentrated in certain spots like the Spartakiade, in order to make a showing. The Soviet state and most every other self-governmental agency in the country are consciously developing a sport movement which in breadth and general benefits has long ago outstripped similar efforts in other countries. This year the Soviet trade unions alone have allotted 23,000,000 rubles for physical culture purposes.

Less than two weeks ago the Daily Worker printed an interview with Doris Gerald, former metropolitan singles and mixed doubles tennis champion in New York. Miss Gerald married and had a baby.

The boy is big enough to be entrusted to neighbors, still, his mother has only been able to take the court twice in eight months. Domestic duties.

This is the sort of thing that has been done away with in the Soviet Union. A nursery is one of the features of the factories where women work. I wish we had the space and the money to run some of the hundreds of the pictures in our files of women athletes in the U. S. S. R., competing, at rest, marching in parades.

Over 100,000 worker sportsmen from all over the world will participate in the next Spartakiade to be held next year. From America the Labor Sports Union is sending the best forces it can muster. We have no George Salings or even Doris Geralds. But we do have about nine months in which to attract an unlimited number of organized and individual athletes into our Union. Let's get to work on that and there'll be no worries about suitable material.

Ben Gold, Communist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, will kick off the opening ball in the soccer game between the Red Sparks A.C. and the Italian Football Club at Jefferson Oval, in East New York this Sunday, November 5, at 1 p. m. The game is a regularly scheduled contest between two of the leading first division teams of the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League.

SUNDAY SCHEDULE OF M.W.S.L.
A1 Division
Falcons vs. Ecuadore, 1 p.m., Jasper.
Red Spark vs. Italia, 3 p.m., Thomas Jefferson.
Fichte vs Prospect, 1 p.m., Macombs Dam Park.
Spartacus vs. Olympic, 1 p.m., Crotona.
Roma vs. Tico, 3 p.m., Crotona Park
A2 Division
Prapch vs. Hinsdale, 3 p.m., Betsy Head Park.
Red Spark vs. Monabi, 11 a.m., Betsy Head Park.
B1 Division
Maple vs. Dauntless, 1 p.m., Central Park, 64th St.
Olympic vs. Karal, 1 p.m., Betsy Head Park.
N. Y. Hungarian vs. Nova, 1 p.m., Dyckman Oval
B2 Division
Prospect vs. I.W.O., 11 a.m., Crotona Park.
Spartacus vs. Bronx Hungarian, 3 p.m., Macombs Dam Park.
Juventsu vs. Fichte, 1 p.m., Hudson Park.
C1 Division
South Amer. vs. Hinsdale, 1 p.m., Central Park, 64th St.
Maple vs. Spartacus, 11 a.m., Central Park, 64th St.
French vs. Greek Spartacus, 11 a.m., Queensboro Oval.
Exhibition Games
Polish S. C. vs. Youth Culture, 1 p.m., Maspeth Field.
Harlem vs. Dauntless, 3 p.m., Central Park, 64th St.
Red Spark vs. Fichte, 11 a.m., Thomas Jefferson.
Nonpareil vs. Red Spark, 1 p.m., Thomas Jefferson.
Brownsville vs. Downtown Hungarian, 3 p.m., MacCarren Park.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Ed Newhouse

Contributions received to the credit of Edward Newhouse in his effort to catch up in the Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Dell to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Joseph Freeman	$ .34
Erwinna	5.00
A. K.	2.00
O. N.	.25
Hist. of Russian Revolution Club	.50
Previous total	98.82
Total to date	$106.91

Krumbein Calls On Workers to Watch Polls on Tuesday

The Communist Election Campaign has roused many thousands of workers to vote for the Communist Party and to support our Party. Over 60,000 workers that the Communists have led in strike struggles in the last two months, the thousands who have recognized the Communist Party as their Party, have endorsed the Communist platform as their platform of struggle for the needs of the masses.

Every Communist vote in this election is a blow at the N.R.A. and a demand for higher wages, adequate relief, and unemployment insurance. Make every Communist vote count!

Every worker is urgently called upon to act as a watcher for the Communist Party at the polls this Tuesday, Nov. 7. Report to the various section election headquarters on that morning at 5 a. m. Those who find it absolutely impossible to arrive at that hour should come as early as they can.

Guard the vote of the Communist Party!

(Signed) CHARLES KRUMBEIN,
District Organizer,
C.P.U.S.A. Dist. 2.

SEAMEN NEED HELP

NEW YORK. — Comrades and sympathizers with autos or trucks are requested to put them at the disposal of the Marine Workers Industrial Union for a few days. There are more delegates for the code hearings in Washington this coming Thursday than the union has available transportation facilities for. Inform the union local in your town, if you can help. Local headquarters in this city at 140 Broad St.

VOLUNTEERS HOLD AFFAIR FOR "DAILY"

The Daily Worker Volunteers, who have already raised over $300 for the Daily Worker, will hold their second big affair tomorrow night at the Workers Center, 35 East 12th Street. There will be a new Soviet Movie and dancing after.

Meeting of Building Trades Workers

TUUL will hold a meeting of Building Trades Workers today, 2 p. m., in Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place.

BOSTON
SIXTH ANNUAL BAZAAR
of the
NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, November 9, 10, 11
NEW INTERNATIONAL HALL, 42 Wenonah Street, Roxbury
Thursday: Concert Friday: Ball Saturday: Bargain Day

Starving Miller Family Just 'Another Case' to Relief Buro

This is the second installment of Elizabeth Potamkin's first-hand exposure of the Home Relief Bureau "relief." In her first article she told of the trickery, the pettiest deceits, used by the bureau to force workers off the rolls.

II

By ELIZABETH POTAMKIN

LOUIS MILLER, age 11, is shining shoes on wet cold pavements. This will be another source of income on Home Reilef records. His brother and sister are ill and unemployed. His mother distracted. There is nothing to eat. Mrs. Miller has been feeding her family with garbage gleaned from markets on Monroe St. When I visit the house, the sister hides her head in shame. She does not let me see her. Yet I must, in order to put on my history sheet: "Saw all working members of family, conditions unchanged." How often and how true this statement has been. Mrs. Miller is feeding Louis a withered lettuce leaf gleaned from the garbage can. I gagged when I saw this sick child try to eat it. I run back to the Home Relief Office. This is an emergency case to me. I must have the electricity opened. I must feed this family. But there is a hitch. On the social service exchange slip—which acts as clearing house for social service agencies—relief must never be duplicated—there is an item saying that the Miller family is under care of Jewish Board of Guardians. Therefore we cannot step in to feed this starving family.

Eliz. Potamkin

If the Miller family is an active case, I cannot feed them, but I know that they are starving. Conditions in the home did not at all prove that the family was getting any kind of relief. I make this my own particular concern. I leave the Bureau office and phone the Jewish Board of Custodians. "Yes, the Miller family is under our care at present." "But," I said, "they are starving." "What are you doing for them?"

A College Investigator

They agreed to send one of their investigators. Mr. Levine comes, and I go again to Millers. I would like to see them fed. But Mr. Levine is a college graduate and a student of psychiatry. He tells me in great detail that this family is a special case, he keeps analyzing the family history—it is his opinion that the rash on the daughter's face is probably due to venereal heritage. To him, a misguided student falling for the bunkum handed out in our colleges, this is a very interesting case. I insist that the family must be fed. There is a possibility the rash is caused by eating swill. But then I'm not a college graduate nor a student of psychiatry. Mr. Levine's intention is to go more thoroughly into the case. His stuffiness and learning are suffocating. I wonder if the Millers ever will be fed?

* * *

SOCIAL workers: Do you still believe that charity under capitalism can cure any of our ills? What do you think is the future possibility of children under democracies, who stand for days in front of Home Relief Bureaus at their irritable mothers' sides, and say monotonously: "Moms, is this our investigator?" What hope is there for the child who sits in darkness, lights shut off?

Four-year-old Marie asks her friends if they have electricity at their house. What hope is there for children who, because their parents do not understand as yet how to organize their rage against their oppressors beat their children over the head because they ask for bread? Children under burden of Home Relief are becoming unhealthily sensitive. Sensitive beings do not survive in a society where only thugs and gangsters find fertile fields to grow fat in.

Psychologists of Capitalism

Our psychologists will tell us later that these children have peculiar neurosis. There will be more documents and theories advanced infinitum. What possibility is there for the future of our communities if we give our energies to preserve our present state? Social workers are prone to look upon themselves as public servants. Yet how arrogant and mean I have seen them act to those poor individuals who are to be militant and wrathful in their demands for what belongs to them by every human right.

U. S. Printer, 71, Stirred by Power of Soviet Workers

Employe of N.Y. Times Describes Recent Visit To U. S. S. R.

By SENDER GARLIN.

NEW YORK.—A 71-year old printer who, during the course of a lifetime, has visited almost a score of countries in the hope of finding one in which "the worker is not an underdog," recently returned from the Soviet Union with the announcement that "life in Russia is much happier than it is in any other place I have been."

John A. Dean, a printer for more than a half-century, is now employed in the proof-room of The New York "Times." Born in Norfolk, Va., in 1862—while the Civil War was raging—Dean went to work in printing offices when he was 18. Seven years later he began working for the New Orleans "Times-Picayune" and remained there for almost 30 years. He has held a paid-up union card in the International Typographical Union for 51 years.

Dean has returned to New York bearing with him an invitation from the head of the Soviet Printing Industry, Podelsky, to the rank-and-file workers of the Typographical Union of New York ("Big Six") to send a delegation to visit the U. S. S. R.

"I was told by him that if we would send a delegation—elected at an open meeting to represent the Typographical Union of New York—they would be taken care of when they arrived in Russia, no matter how big the delegation was. Of course, they would have to pay their own passage across, but their expenses while in Russia would be taken care of by the Soviet printing unions."

Has Seen Many Countries

Before the crisis (called the "depression" by the capitalist and liberal press) Dean worked eight months out of every year and was able to save enough to travel. "I have been almost around the world," Dean reports. "I first started traveling to Europe just before the war broke out; I was in Germany early in 1914. Besides Germany I have also visited France, Italy, Austria, Rumania, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Greece, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Belgium and England."

* * *

DEAN says that he went to the Soviet Union "to find out what was doing there." Previously, he says, he "couldn't make head or tail of what I read about Russia, because in some books and magazines they said it was like a paradise, and others said it was a hell."

"I stayed in Russia only 17 days, but in that time I was able to get quite a little of information and impressions, particularly about the printing business and the life of the printers and other workers. I spent all my time in Moscow and Leningrad.

Happier in Russia Than Elsewhere

"Of course, I was mainly interested in printing, but I was also interested in seeing how people were living, how this Communistic scheme was working out. My impression of life in Russia generally is that it is much happier than it is in almost any other place I have been in."

In every other country in the world, Dean told me, the conditions are just about the same—some are a little more prosperous than others, "but there is no remedy for anything." That, he said, is the difference between the Soviet Union and the capitalist world.

Some Differences

"All the other countries are muddling along and not getting anywhere. The conditions of the workers are bad. They have no protection against the man who employs them. If work slacks down, they are discharged. The employer must work for his profits — that is the main idea. And when he begins to lose the profits he has been making, he immediately cuts off the labor, and that creates more poverty, and this happens periodically.

"You have people contributing to this and that charity to save people from starving to death. Lamont, at the head of the Child's Saving Society, is one of the men bringing about this very condition of child misery. Now he says that we must save the children. He has millions.

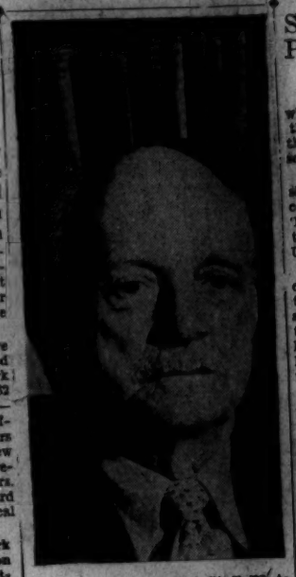
"The beautiful thing is that nobody has any great wealth in the Soviet Union. No one has any more than any other. That certainly brings contentment and also wipes out crime.

* * *

"Forced labor? If anybody talks about slavery in the Soviet Union," Dean continued, "I should say he doesn't know what he is talking about. They have absolutely no slavery there. Everybody works, both men and women. There is no reason for enslavement there. There is no slavery over there because the people own everything themselves. They all belong to trade unions, and as a member of a trade union, the worker gets all the benefits. If there were unemployment there, work would be divided and hours of work cut down.

Social Insurance a Fact

"They have a real system of social insurance. It is a fact, and it is working out there. There is no unemployment now so you really can't speak of unemployment insurance. The workers there receive a vacation of two weeks with pay. In heavier industries,—mining, etc.—they receive four weeks with pay. They also have Day Rest Homes,



"Daily" Staff Photo

JOHN A. DEAN

where, if a man gets disgusted with the routine of things, he can go there and take a rest for a day or so.

"The trade union leaders in Russia get very little pay. You can't compare the wages of the officials of 'Big Six' with the wages of the trade union leaders in the Soviet Union.

"The worker over there has control of everything. It is to his advantage to keep his machine in order, to see that everything goes right, that there is no waste. Another thing, he elects to the head positions above him the men who can direct these things.

"The unions here in America are not in control of the rank and file. Corrupt politics have been brought into our unions to such an extent that it has become a profitable business for a man to become a professional labor man. He makes the best of it while the going's good. The situation is entirely different in Russia."

About Inventions

I asked Dean about the teletype invention which was threatening to drive thousands of printers out of a livelihood.

"On the question of the teletype machine and other technical advancement," Dean replied, "this would not result in people being thrown out on the streets in Russia. There the man is the master of the machine and not the machine the master of the man. The idea over there is that they should take advantage of all these mechanical appliances that reduce the number of workers. If there are machines that replace workers, they will simply have their hours reduced."

Dean told of a visit to a factory near Moscow employing 6,000 workers.

"It was a cotton factory, where they took the raw cotton and turned it out until it is ready to be placed on the shelves. I saw the 6,000 people working and they seemed to be very happy,—no rushing, nobody could drive anybody. Everything was done in a spirit of brotherhood. They each had their own responsibility and they are in complete control of this. The foreman cannot fire anyone. He can present a complaint against a man to the Union Council that meets every three weeks. They take up the subject of this man and make him realize that he has certain duties to others as a human being. This is the spirit that permeates everything over there. In capitalist cotintries everybody is working for himself.

"The young workers in Soviet Russia are encouraged always to do things a little more advanced than before, no matter what kind of work he is doing. To help in that direction, when a boy or girl becomes of college age the government pays them a salary, which doesn't amount to much, but the government sends them to school. In this country, of course, it's different.

About Housing

"Housing? Well, there is considerable crowding in Moscow. They are overcoming that. They are building houses which will hold a thousand to fifteen hundred people. Rent is very low, from what the workers have told me. The trade unions have their own restaurants. The idea is to create unions in all branches. For example, take a hotel, all hotel workers are in the union. It doesn't matter whether he is the man who works at the head of the hotel or peels potatoes—they are all brothers and address each other as comrades.

"The N. R. A.?—That doesn't change the profit system and it can never work out. It may give more work for a certain length of time, but I doubt it. It will eventually cut wages, and nothing is being done to cut the profits of the employing class, and after all this hullabaloo, we will be back to where we were before. The working man will not get any more."

* * *

DEAN gives one the impression of being an honest, self-taught trade unionist. A touch of populism suggested his possible evolution.

"Were you ever a member of the Socialist Party?" I asked him.

"Yes I was," Dean responded, "but not now. I joined the party about 25 years ago—around 1908—in New Orleans, when I was working for the 'Times-Picayune.' The trouble is that there are too many lawyers in the Socialist Party, and I am prejudiced against lawyers. I can't say that I even thought much of Hillquit.

Don't Want Lawyers

"We don't want lawyers to lead us, we want workingmen. A lawyer will listen to a workingman's theories, pat him on the back, but he really isn't interested. We have the case right now of Mr. Frank P. Walsh, also a lawyer. I see by the press that he is representing Mr. Wiggins, a banker who gets a half million dollars a year salary."

The Russians do not want war, Dean asserted. "That is the very last thing they want. They are working on plans. They are now on the Second Five Year Plan and war would disorganize everything. They are working for peace.

"The American people, in case of war, should defend the Soviet Union. They have wiped out poverty there and crime and this ought to be wiped out here. Crime cannot be wiped out by merely making laws against it. The fact that they are not working for profit in the Soviet Union, is the reason that there is no crime there and all are brothers."

NOTHING LIKE THIS IN THE U. S. S. R.

George L. Berry (President of the Printing Pressmen's Union and Roosevelt appointee on N.R.A. Labor Board.—S. G.) is a shining example of corruption... At last accounts his salary was $7,500 yearly. His hotel expenses run to about $65 per week and are usually drawn whether he is on the road or not. Below are a few items, taken from his union's financial report of March 1 to May 31, 1934, dealing with a little trip of Berry's to adjacent southern cities. They illustrate why expense account reports of trade union leaders are commonly called swindle sheets.

March 18th.—George L. Berry, railroad fare, berth, meals, enroute to Nashville for conference on road to Pressmen's Home with Governor, Highway Commissioner and Engineers and expenses associated therewith, also meeting on organization matters dealing with Knoxville, Nashville and Chatanooga—$193.

March 18th.—George L. Berry, railroad fare, berth, meals, enroute to New Orleans, meeting of local unions in connection with organization, cost of luncheon given to employers, union and non-union, and conference with newspaper publishers on Web Press matters—$328.16.

March 18th.—George L. Berry, railroad fare, berth, meals, enroute on organization work and mass meeting, and meeting of the Board of Governors of the Allied Printing Trades Association; also conferences and mass meeting at Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Augustine, West Palm Beach and Miami, also conferences on organization of newspaper pressrooms at Tampa, Jacksonville, and Miami—$300.78.

—From "Misleaders of Labor," by Wm. Z. Foster.

Nat'l Labor Board Announces N.Y. Shoe Strike Decision

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—After weeks of hearings before the N.R.A., the National Labor Board announced its decision last night on the New York shoe strike. Declaring that "the difference between the employers and strikers are too deep seated to justify further attempts at mediation," the Board orders the strike terminated immediately and provides for an election to be held by the workers under its supervision in January to determine who shall "represent them in all negotiations with the employers."

The terms of the National Labor Board's order to call off the strike include the following main points: The workers are to return to their jobs immediately. Although reinstatement is promised without discrimination, clauses are included which provide that no worker "convicted of the commission or violence or the destruction of property" shall be reinstated. There is also a clause providing exemptions to certain plants claiming it a "hardship", to provide equal division of work.

The elections to take place on January 2, 1934 to select their representatives, are to allow workers on the payrolls of the companies before the strike as well as those at work on January 2 to participate. Union contracts made during the strike which did not result in a return of the majority of the workers are held invalid. Only the Boot and Shoe Union made such contracts.

Wages are ordered to be increased by 10 per cent over the wages paid before the strike on the basis of 48 hours of work. Working hours are to be reduced to 40 hours. The National Labor Board retains the right to remake final settlement of any dispute in connection with the decision.

As we go to press, the Executive Board of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Union is discussing the decision and its recommendations are to be brought before the membership for final action.

Coastwise Dockers Get 8c Hour Raise; Bosses Fear Union Activities

NEW YORK.—The Clyde-Mallory and Morgan Steamship lines posted notice yesterday of an 8 cent an hour increase in pay, effective today. The companies are trying to spike organization of the men now being conducted by the Marine Workers Industrial Union and also to keep the men from sending representatives to Washington to fight the 40 cent an hour code at the hearings on Nov. 9.

* * *

NEW YORK.—A large number of ships' crews have reported to the Marine Workers Industrial Union that they have sent cablegrams and wires to Washington, demanding that the union be recognized as their representative at the marine code hearings, next week. The messages also condemned the International Seamen's Union for its co-operating with the bosses and the N.R.A. in attempting to put over the $40 a month wage for seamen.

The bosses don't support the Daily Worker. Its support comes from the working class. Have you done your share to help the "Daily"? Rush your contribution to the "Daily," 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. City.

WALL STREET'S CAPITOL

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Washington Bureau.)

"I UNDERSTAND that the 'captive' miners will not accept the President's agreement with the mine owners and the officialdom of the United Mine Workers of America," one of a group of newspapermen remarked to Senator Wagner, liberal chairman of the National Labor Board, on Tuesday, the day after the White House announced its strike-breaking agreement with the steel and coal lords of America.

S. Waldman

"But the workers' representatives accepted the agreement," replied Senator Wagner.

"The workers' 'representative' in the President's and the coal owners' pact was none other than John L. Lewis, against whose express orders the miners struck in the first place," Marguerite Young of the Daily Worker interjected.

"Well, we'll see what happens," the Senator complacently concluded.

* * *

AND what happened—on the very next day—was that Myron Taylor, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, the most powerful band of all the plunderers, exploiters and murderers of American labor, the completely integrated unit without which J. P. Morgan and Co. would be mere moneylenders—this Myron Taylor officially became a member of the N.R.A. Industrial Advisory Board. And, into the N.R.A. edifice, behind Taylor, marched Pierre Du Pont, chairman of the great ammunition and chemical firm of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., and General R. E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., better known to Congressional investigators as the war-time quartermaster general of the U.S. army, who kept 200,000,000 cans of vegetables, owned by the government, off the domestic market "to protect the canners, who had sold the produce, from competition with the governmental surplus." (See July 28, 1919, Report of the Graham Committee.)

Truly November 1 was a portentous day, one that the historian with any sense of economic reality must necessarily refer to—the day of the issuance of the first official manifesto of emerging American fascism, the Gerard Swope plan. This prospectus proposes a super National Chamber of Commerce, a "National Chamber of Commerce and Industry" to absorb the N.R.A. apparatus. One of the chief purposes of this move would be to stem the tide of workers' opposition by absolutely outlawing the strike.

All of which brings to mind a Wall Street whisper echoed here: that the National Chamber of Commerce soon will rally the local chambers of commerce, the American Legion leadership, the dear old D.A.R., and other reactionary elements into fascist watch and ward societies, with quasi-legal power to recruit gangsters and other offal of the capitalist system, into local terror bands. American castor oil brigades.

* * *

IT WAS only natural for N.R.A. Administrator General Johnson to be godfather to the Swope baby since it was the general, the aide-de-camp of Wall Street Barney Baruch, who recently prodded the A. F. of L. bureaucrats into more intensive strike breaking. "The Swope plan is a thing that he and I have talked over for years. I am in thorough agreement with him." Fascism coming into the open. U. S. steel enters the front door of the White House.

In short, Swope, the president of Morgan's General Electric Company, openly claims the strike-breaking and monopoly mechanism which was so carefully built under government auspices with the liberal front and the demagogic facade to instill illusions into the workers. Now that the sword has been forged, the designer claims his own.

Of course, the Swopes, Teagles, Morgans, Johnsons and DuPonts may be forced to retreat—to await a better opportunity to spring forward a greater distance—by such significant events as the adament refusal of the "captive" miners to return to their pits without winning their main demand, for unconditional union recognition. But whatever may be the speed of action of the new N. R. A. brood, their objective is obvious—the open and brazen absorption of the entire government mechanism by the ruling clique dominated by 23 Wall Street.

This winter will bring militant labor's answer.

ILGWU Dress Chiefs Refuse Strike Unity to Halt Low Wages

NEW YORK.—In the first battle of the dressmakers to maintain their wages and prevent a wage slashing campaign by the dress bosses, the officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union are giving direct aid to the jobbers in the drive to lower the recent standards won in the dress strike. This was evident in Julius Hochman's refusal to see a committee of dressmakers, who came out on strike under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union when a jobber, owner of the Romanica Frock, ordered the contractors in whose shops they were employed to lower piece work prices. The shops on strike are the Ben Joe Dress Co., at 151 West 25th St. and the Banmors Dress at 119 West 25th St.

I.L.G.W.-controlled shops of the same jobber continue at work. Although the strikers called on the workers of the Frank Dress Co. and on the cutters employed on the jobbers' premises, to join the strike, the Joint Dress Board and Local 10 have taken no steps to call them out.

In its appeal to all dressmakers to support the strike, the Industrial Union points out that the I. L. G. W. U. officials are proving that they are not ready to struggle to maintain the higher standards gained in the dress strike. The union calls all dressmakers of the Industrial Union and of the I. L. G. W. U. rank and file to join the picket line at the Romance Frock, 463 7th Ave., and stop the wage-cutting drive of the dress bosses.

MAXIM LITVINOV, FIGHTER FOR PEACE, IS OLD, STAUNCH BOLSHEVIK

(Continued from Page 1)

full-fledged member of the Bolsheviks.

The next year, 1903, he was entrusted by Lenin with responsible organizational work and he returned illegally to Russia to carry out the orders of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party.

In 1905, as a result of his remarkable successes, he was entrusted by the Central Committee with the handling of illegal transportation of weapons into Russia for use by the revolutionary workers.

When the International Congress of the Second International was called at Stuttgart, in 1907, Litvinov was chosen to be Secretary of the Russian delegation to that conference.

In Close Touch with Lenin

In his succeeding years he continued his work in the closest touch with Lenin and the Central Committee, mainly in England.

At the 1915 Conference of Socialists he acted for the Central Committee of the Communist Party in protesting against the Socialist support of the imperialist war.

When his protests were not heeded, he quit the conference.

After the October Revolution in 1917, he was appointed first Soviet representative to England, but because he predicted in one of his speeches that the working class of Europe would sooner or later rise up in Proletarian Revolution, he was arrested by the British Government. Later he was exchanged by the British Government for Lockhart, the British Consul arrested by the Soviet Government, and he returned to the Soviet Union.

He is a man of medium height, rather stocky. He is famous for the extreme sharpness of his wit. At the same time he is unsurpassed for the suavity and imperturbability of his speech when he is fencing with the capitalist diplomats who think that their long experience can subdue him.

He shocked the capitalist world in 1927 and in 1932 with his proposal at Geneva for complete disarmament.

This proposal so confused the assembled European statesmen that they chose the English delegate, Lord Chisendum, to reply to Litvinov.

Litvinov's rebuttal the next day was so sensationally successful that the speech had to be translated twice for the enormous overflow of visitors who came to hear it. (It is reprinted in the "Soviet Union and Peace"—International Publishers.) It is a trimuph of analysis and irony.

He has a full command of the English language.

He comes to defend the Socialist power of the Soviet workers and farmers. He comes in the name of world peace. He comes in the interests of the workers of the world.

They could not be in more excellent hands.

Columbia Students Pledge Fight on War

NEW YORK.—Representatives of the students of Columbia University, meeting in the Columbia Conference Against War last Tuesday and Wednesday, unanimously adopted resolutions to fight war and war preparations in the University, to call on all other students to do the same, and to support a permanent Anti-War Committee. A full account of the conference will appear in Monday's Daily Worker.

JOBLESS HERE FACE FOODLESS WINTER; IN U.S.S.R. WORKERS ARE SECURE

Homeless Woman Collapses of Hunger in N.Y.; Seventeen Million Are Without Work

By CARL REEVE

NEW YORK.—This week an unemployed woman, Katherine Pilkington, wandered the streets of New York City for four days, begging and starving, before she collapsed and was taken to the Metropolitan Hospital. She had been evicted. Almost as desparate conditions face more than seventeen million totally unemployed workers in the United States today, as well as the millions more in their families. Thousands of homeless wander the country, men, women and youth. 1,257 families were evicted in New York City alone in the month of Aug., 1933, and scores of thousands more were evicted in the principal cities of the country.

The Soviet Union, through its Council of People's Commissars and the Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions in the same month announced that four and one half billion rubles (two and one quarter billion dollars) will be spent in 1933 by the Soviet Union for social insurance for the workers of the U.S.S.R. This state fund, it is further announced, will from now on be administered by the trade unions of the Soviet Union, which according to the decision of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union of June, will now control all the sanatoria, recreation homes, scientific and similar institutions. There is absolutely no unemployment in the Soviet Union. Every worker and farmer there has complete security, complete social insurance. Every worker and farmer has old age insurance, and is fully taken care of by the state when disabled or sick. The social insurance includes medical service, child care and hospital care. All women have maternity insurance.

The above mentioned funds are supplemented by millions and millions of rubles given by other organizations and do not include other advantages such as co-operative restaurants, factory nurseries, milk for children, etc. No worker or farmer in the Soviet Union has to worry about the future, about unemployment, sickness or accident. New workers homes have been built, and illiteracy has been wiped out.

In the United States there is no unemployment or social insurance of any kind. Instead, the "New Deal" of Roosevelt is putting the unemployed workers on the "salt pork standard." The government does everything possible to thwart the workers demand for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Relief has been cut down in New York City, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Syracuse, and many other cities in the past six weeks. This is what the N.R.A. has brought the workers of the United States.

Food is being destroyed in the United States, at the direction of Roosevelt, "because there is no market for it," while millions starve. When the workers demand unemployment insurance and relief in the United States they are shot down and killed by the government forces (Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit). When the workers strike against small N.R.A. wages their strikes are "outlawed" by the N.R.A., and gunmen are sent to shoot them down on the picket line (Ambridge, mine strikes, Paterson, etc.), and injunctions are issued and strikers are arrested and beaten (New York).

It is an open secret that the N.R.A. has not reduced unemployment. An official New York City relief committee connected with the city government, writes this week, "to date re-employment has not kept pace with the number of unemployed who are forced to ask for help" (Queens Relief Committee circular).

The seventeen million unemployed workers, the additional millions on part time, their wives and children, look across at the Soviet Union, covering one sixth of the surface of the earth, where there is no unemployment, where there is complete social insurance and security for all workers and farmers. In the midst of starvation diets of salt pork hash and bacon rinds and beans, the unemployed workers of the United States are inspired by the example of the working class of the Soviet Union which has accomplished so much for the workers.

Why is it that there is security for the workers in the Soviet Union and at the same time starvation for the workers of the United tSates. The United States is ruled by a capitalist government operating in the interests of the bankers and employers. The boss class owns all the factories privately, forcing the workers to produce to make profits for the rich. When bigger machines are installed in the United States it means more unemployment and speed up. Th employing class tries to find more markets, but these markets can not be found, and now war threatens between the capitalist countries.

The crisis in the United States is deepening and broadening, production is at a low ebb, starvation is the lot of the workers, while the members of the boss class live in luxury.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the party of Lenin, the workers of the Soviet Union have done away with the capitalist system. The workers and farmers of the Soviet Union are now celebrating the sixtenth anniversary of the victorious October Revolution, the 16th successful year of the rule of the workers and farmers. Sixteen years ago, led by the Communist Party, the Russian workers drove out the bankers and employers, destroyed the profit saytem and smashed up the capitalist government. Now the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union have laid the foundations of a socialist society.

There is no unemployment in the Soviet Union because the workers' state has a planned economy, and runs industry for the use of the masses of the workers and farmers. In the Soviet Union there is no private ownership of industries. Bigger machines in the Soviet Union means shorter hours for all. The workers and farmers, through their state, run and own the industries. That is why there is no crisis in the Soviet Union, no unemployment, and production has increased under planned economy, while declining in the capitalist countries.

The workers of the United States, led by the Communist Party of the U. S. A. and the world Communist Party (the Communist International), will abolish unemployment and starvation in this country, by following the inspiring example of the Bolshevik Party of Russia and overthrowing the capitalist society here, setting up a workers' state — a Soviet United State.

No Unemployment in USSR, Trade Unions Give 2 1-4 Billion Dollars for Social Insurance

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Revolutionary Greetings to the Heroic Red Army in the USSR

What Lenin Said--

"This is the ultimate lesson of the Russian Revolution: There is no salvation for the toiling masses in the iron jaws of war, of famine, of enslavement by landlords and capitalists except in complete renunciation of any and all alliances with the capitalist class. Only the revolutionary workers, supported by the poorest peasants, can overcome the resistance of the capitalists and lead the nation to the winning of the soil without compensation, to complete liberty, to victory over starvation, and over the war, and to a just and lasting peace.

* * *

"DURING a revolution millions and tens of millions of people learn in a single week imcomparably more than at other times in a whole year. For at such critical moments in the life of a nation, it becomes markedly evident which classes pursue certain aims, what are their relative forces, and the means of their command.

* * *

"ON the other hand, the workers know full well that even in the most democratic bourgeois republics "freedom of meeting" is an empty phrase, for not only do the rich enjoy the protection of a powerful State apparatus, but they can also command the best public and private buildings and have more leisure at their disposal. Town and country proletarians, as well as the smaller peasants, have none of these advantages. As long as these conditions continue, "equality," i.e., "democracy pure and simple," is a delusion. In order to win real equality and to realize democracy for the workers in practice, the capitalists must first be deprived of all their public and grand private buildings, the workers must be given leisure, and their freedom to meet, should be defended by armed workmen, and not by "the aristocracy or by capitalist officers in command of brutalized soldiers."

Hold a house party for raising funds for our Daily Worker.

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS

FOR THE **Daily Worker**

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

Philadelphia

NOV. 4th:

House Party at 4208 Girard Ave. at 8 p.m. All invited.

NOV. 5th:

Party at 4743 N. Camac St. at 8 p.m. Good time assured.

Chicago, Ill.

NOV. 4th:

"Arabian Night," a colorful evening of entertainment and music at 7810 Lastlake Terrace, given by Unit 401. Adm. 15c.

City Central Committee of the Women' Councils will hold a Concert at M. Winchevsky Club, 4004 W. Roosevelt Road. Adm. 15c.

Musical Entertainment, Ukrainian Mandolin Orchestra, John Reed Club Chalk Talk at 3345 N. Clark St. Auspices Lakeview Daily Worker Comm.

NOV. 5th:

Film showing of M. Gorki's famous novel "Mother," will be shown at 3317 W. Roosevelt Rd., at 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. Auspices of West Side Womens' Councils.

Racine, Wis.

NOV. 5th:

Gala Affair at Foster's Hall, 417 Wisconsin St. Starts at 7.30 p.m. Good time assured!

Lincoln, Neb.

NOV. 7th:

16th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution at Hotel Nebraska. Prominent speakers. Special musical program. Starts at 8 p.m.

Los Angeles

NOV. 5th:

Extraordinary Concert, Music, Entertainment and Drama to be held at 314 Loma Drive at 8 p.m.

Cleveland

NOV. 4th:

Dance and Entertainment at the Finnish Workers Hall, 4538 Detroit Ave. at 8 p.m. under auspices of Unit 12. I. O. Ford, Communist candidate for Mayor, will be the main speaker.

Latke (pan cake) Party at the Workers Center, 756 E. 105th St. at 8 p.m. Slides of the Soviet Union, Ohio Relief" March and Roosevelttowns will be shown. Arranged by Unit 3-33.

NOV. 5th:

Scandinavian Workers Club and Unit 3-56 will hold a Dance at 7010 Wade Park Ave.

Macedonian - Bulgarian Educational Club and Unit 14 will hold an Entertainment and Social at 10515 Madison Ave., rear, at 8 p.m.

NOV. 6th:

House Party at home of Comrade Lindsey, 2826 E. 81st St. at 8 p.m. Refreshments and slide talk.

California

The great Soviet film "1905" adapted from M. Gorki's famous novel "Mother" will be shown in the following cities on the dates listed below for the benefit of the Daily Worker. Comrade Ed. Royce is touring with this film.

Nov. 6—Santa Monica.
Nov. 7.—San Diego.
Nov. 8.—Boyle Heights (Belvedere)
Nov. 9—Riverside.
Nov. 11—San Pedro.
Nov. 12—Santa Barbara.

The International Significance of the October Revolution

By JOSEPH STALIN

Editorial Note: We are reprinting an article by Comrade Stalin written in 1927 on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution. This article is reprinted as it appeared in the "Inprecorr" of 1927.

The October Revolution is not only a revolution within "national limits." It is above all a revolution bearing an international stamp, a world revolution, for it means a fundamental change in the whole history of mankind, from the old capitalist world to the new Socialist world.

The October Revolution differs in principle from all revolutions of the past. The aim which it sets itself is not the replacement of one form of exploitation of man by man, the annihilation of all and every group of exploiters, the setting up of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the setting of the power of the revolutionary class among all subjected classes which have arisen up to now, and organization of a new, classless Socialist society.

Precisely for this reason the victory of the October Revolution means a fundamental change in the history of humanity.

The Bolshevik Revolution Bears an International Character

That is the reason why the October Revolution is a revolution bearing an international character, a world revolution. Therein lies also the reason for the profound sympathy the subjugated classes of all peoples cherish for the October Revolution, in which they see the guarantee of their liberation.

A whole number of fundamental questions can be pointed out, upon the line of which the effect of the October Revolution upon the development of the revolutionary movement of the whole world proceeds:

1. The October Revolution is characterized in the first place by the fact that it broke through the front of world imperialism, overthrew the imperialist bourgeoisie in one of the biggest capitalist countries, and placed power in the hands of the Socialist proletariat.

The class of wage slaves, the class of the downtrodden, the class of the oppressed and exploited has for the first time in the history of humanity risen to be the ruling class, and by its example inspired the proletariat of all countries.

Opened Up a New Epoch of the Proletarian Revolution in Imperialist Countries

That means that the October Revolution opened a new epoch, an epoch of the proletarian revolution in the imperialist countries. It has deprived the landowners and the capitalists of the means and instruments of production and converted them into social property, and by this means opposes social property against bourgeois property. It has thereby exposed the lie of the capitalists regarding the inviolability, the sacredness and the permanency of bourgeois property.

It has wrested power from the bourgeois, deprived it of political rights, shattered the bourgeois state apparatus and handed over power to the Soviets, thereby opposing bourgeois parliamentarism, as the capitalist democracy, Lafargue was right when he said already in 1887, that on the day following the revolution "all former capitalists will lose the right to vote." The October Revolution thereby exposed the lie of the social democrats that a peaceful transition to Socialism by bourgeois parliamentarism is possible.

But the October Revolution has not stopped short at this. It could not stop short at this. After shattering the old bourgeois order, it proceeded to build up the new Socialist order. Ten years of the October Revolution are ten years of building up the Party, the trade unions, the Soviets, the cooperatives, the cultural organizations, transport and communications, industry and the Red Army.

The Proletariat Can Rule

The indubitable success of the Socialism of the Soviet Union on the field of construction has palpably shown that the proletariat can successfully rule a country without the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie; can successfully conduct the whole national economy without the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie; and that it can successfully build up Socialism in spite of the capitalist environment. The old "theory" that the exploited cannot do without the exploiters, has now become the cardinal point of the political "philosophy" of the social democracy in general and of the social democratic policy of coalition with the bourgeoisie in particular. This "theory," which has assumed the character of a prejudice, constitutes today one of the most serious obstacles in the way of the revolutionary proletariat in the capitalist countries. One of the most important results of the October Revolution is the fact that it gives a deadly blow to this fallacious "theory."

Such generally known facts as the steady growth of Communism in the capitalist countries, the increasing sympathy of the proletarians of all countries for the working class in the Soviet Union, and finally the flocking of workers' delegations to the land of the Soviets demonstrate beyond dispute that the seed scattered by the October Revolution is already beginning to bear fruit.

2. The October Revolution has shaken imperialism not only in the centers of its rule, in the "mother countries." It has also delivered its blow against the outposts of imperialism, as well as against its border districts, and undermined the rule of imperialism in the colonial and dependent countries.

The October Revolution, by overthrowing the landowners and capitalists, has broken the chain of national and colonial suppression and, without exception, liberated from this yoke all the subjugated peoples of this gigantic State. The proletariat cannot emancipate itself without emancipating the subjugated peoples. The October Revolution has accomplished these national and colonial revolutions in the Soviet Union not under the banner of national hostility and of collisons between the nationalities, but under the banner of mutual confidence and of fraternal approachment of the workers and peasants of the nationalities, not in the name of nationalism but in the name of internationalism.

People Really Free

Precisely for this reason the pariah peoples, the slave peoples have, for the first time in the history of humanity, risen to the level of peoples who are really free and really equal, and who have by their example infected the suppressed peoples of the whole wor[illegible]

That means that the October Revolution has opened a new epoch, an epoch of colonial revolutions which will be carried out by the suppressed peoples of the world in alliance with and under the leadership of the proletariat.

One of the most important results of the October Revolution is the fact that it was shown by deeds that the emancipated non-European peoples who have been drawn into the process of Soviet development, are capable of producing real advanced culture and real advanced civilization which is in no way behind European culture and civilization. The October Revolution has shown by deeds the possibility and practicability of the proletarian international method of liberating the subjugated peoples as the only correct method; it has shown by deeds the possibility and utility of the brotherly alliance of the workers and peasants of the most varied peoples on the basis of free choice and internationalism.

Era of Exploitation Past

The era of exploitation and subjugation of the colonial and dependent countries without revolt and resistance on their part is past.

There has commenced the era of emancipatory revolution in the colonial and dependent countries, the era of the awakening of the proletariat of these countries, the era of its hegemony in the revolution.

3. The October Revolution, by shaking imperialism, has at the same time created in the first proletarian dictatorship a powerful, open center of the international revolutionary movement, which the latter had never formerly possessed and around which it can now crystallise by organising the revolutionary united front of the proletariat and of the suppressed peoples of all countries against imperialism.

That means above all that the October Revolution has dealt world capitalism a deadly wound from which it will never recover. Just for this reason capitalism will never again win back the "balance," that "stabilization" which it had before October.

That means that the October Revolution has also raised the fighting spirit of the suppressed peoples of the whole world to a certain height and compelled the ruling classes to reckon with them as a new and serious factor. If formerly there was no international open forum before which the hopes and aspirations of the suppressed classes could be demonstrated and formulated, there exists today such a forum in the first proletarian dictatorship. The destruction of this forum would for a long time darken the social and political life of the "advanced" countries with the cloud of unrestrained black reaction. Even the simple fact of the existence of the "Bolshevik State" curbs the black forces of reaction and facilitates the suppressed to fight for freedom.

JOSEPH STALIN — Drawn by Morris J. Kallem

Success of Socialism in Soviet Union Proves Proletariat Can Rule

This is the reason also for the fierce hatred which the exploiters of all countries cherish against the Bolsheviki. Just as at one time Paris was the place of refuge and school for the revolutionary representatives of the rising bourgeoisie, so today Moscow is the refuge and the school for the revolutionary representatives of the rising proletariat. Hatred against the Jacobins did not save feudalism from disaster. There cannot be the least doubt that hatred against the Bolsheviki will not save capitalism from its inevitable ruin.

The era of stability of capitalism is past, and there has gone with it the legend of the imperishableness of the bourgeois social order.

The era of the catastrophe of capitalism has dawned.

4.—The October Revolution is not only a revolution in the sphere of economic, social and political relations, it is at the same time a revolution of the mind, a revolution of the ideology of the working class. The October Revolution was born and strengthened under the banner of Marxism, under the banner of the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat, under the banner of Leninism, which is the Marxism of the epoch of imperialism and of the proletarian revolution. It means, therefore, the victory of Marxism over reformism, the victory of Leninism over social democracy.

The Victory of Marxism-Leninism Over Social Democracy

Formerly, before the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the social democrats were still able to parade under the banner of Marxism, without openly denying the dictatorship of the proletariat, without however doing the least thing to bring this idea nearer to realization. For such an attitude on the part of social democracy did not mean any threat to capitalism.

Today, after the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, after everybody has seen with his own eyes whither Marxism leads and what its victory may mean, the social democracy can no longer flirt with the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat without creating a certain danger to capitalism. After it had long broken with the spirit of Marxism, it saw itself compelled to break also with the banner of Marxism and has openly and indisputably proceeded against the offspring of Marxism, against the October Revolution, against the first dictatorship of the proletariat in the world.

Between social democracy and Marxism there lies today an abyss. From now on the only bearer and stronghold of Marxism is Leninism, Communism.

Social Democracy Exposed

The October Revolution has separated social democracy from Marxism and driven it into the camp of the immediate defenders of capitalism against the first proletarian dictatorship in the world. When the social democratic leaders abuse the "Soviet regime" and laud parliamentary "democracy," they thereby wish to say that they are fighting and will fight for the re-establishment of capitalist conditions in the Soviet Union, for the maintenance of capitalist slavery in the "civilized" States. Present day social democracy is an ideological support of capitalism. Lenin was indisputably right when he said that the present social democratic politicians "will, in the civil war of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, inevitably side with the Versaillers against the Communards."

One cannot put an end to capitalism without putting an end to social democracy within the labor movement. Consequently, the era of the death of capitalism is at the same time the era of the death of social democracy in the labor movement.

The era of the rule of the Second International and of social democracy in the labor movement is at an end.

There has commenced the era of the rule of Leninism and the rule of the Third International.

A Classless Society

"The vast natural wealth of the country, the Bolshevik rate of Socialist construction, the growing activity of the masses of workers and collective farmers, and the correct line of the Party fully guarantee such development of the productive forces of Socialist economy in the Second Five Year Plan as will serve as a basis for the complete extermination of the capitalist elements in the U. S. S. R.

"The Conference holds that the chief political task of the Second Five-Year Plan is the final liquidation of the capitalist elements and of classes in general; fully to destroy the causes which give rise to class distinction and exploitation; to overcome the survivals of capitalism in the economy and the consciousness of people; to transform the whole working population of the country into conscious, active building of a classless Socialist society.

"On the basis of the liquidation of parasitic class elements and the general increase in the national income, which is entirely at the disposal of the toilers, a very much more rapid improvement in the conditions of the workers and peasant masses must be achieved. The conference holds that by the end of the period of the Second Five-Year Plan, the population must be provided with at least two to three times the quantity of main articles of consumption, including food products, as it received at the end of the first Five-Year Plan."

—From the Resolution on the Second Five-Year Plan.

Miner Urges Aid For Daily Worker

By a Mine Worker Correspondent.

OSSAGE, W.Va. —I am a member of the U. M. W. of A. local at Pursglove No. 2 mine, which has a membership of 525 miners under the leadership of Bittner. The miners are given dirty coal, which is used as a pretext for layoffs, with no protection from the U. M. W. of A. and the NRA. This method has been used by the coal company and by the U. M. W. of A. henchmen to force us to accept 250 pounds for each car of dirty coal.

There is only one thing we can do is to stop the check-off, and that is to get together against the U.M.W.A. fakers.

I am donating the sum of $1 to the Daily Worker through Burk's contribution campaign. I wish that I could send more. I tried my best. I also read the Daily every day. We workers all have to suport our Daily.

In the First Year of Second 5-Year Plan

New Industrial Giants Base for Socialism

By B. BORISSOV.

THE toilers of the U.S.S.R., under the leadership of the Soviet government and the Communist Party have set themselves a colossal task in launching the Second Five-Year Plan.

The First Five-Year Plan laid the base for Socialism through the construction of new industrial giants and the collectivization of agriculture. The Second Five-Year Plan aims at mastering the new enterprises, without, however, abandoning new construction; it aims at strengthening organizationally the agricultural units and at erecting, on the basis of this powerful technique, the full structure of socialism—the classless society.

To what extent have the Bolsheviks carried out the Plan during the nine months of this year? Will the Second Five-Year Plan succeed?

A unique event, which took place on October 14, 1933, in the Soviet Union, and which is inconceivable under capitalism, gives a partial answer to the question. This was a "radio roll call" over the broadcasting system of the Soviet Union, of some of the foremost industrial plants, the Stalin Automobile Plant, the Kharkoff tractor plant, the Ural-Mach (heavy machinery), the Lok-Batan Oil Wells, and the "Electrosila"—the giant of electrical industry.

This "roll call" was a check-up on the fulfillment of the Plan with special emphasis on the mastery of the new technique.

* * *

THE entire country was listening in as, one by one, representatives of these plants took their place before the microphone and reported. Workers in about 40 industrial cities listened to the reports. The reports were thrilling. Moscow speaks. Comrade Smirnov, manager of one of the departments of the Stalin Tractor Plant is at the microphone. Proudly he reports that the quality of the Soviet automobile is on par with that of America, France and Italy, and that the difference in costs was reduced to only 155 rubles. "But," says Smirnov significantly, "we have created not only automobiles but new men, new professions, and new specialists unknown in old Russia. In the past two years 3,000 of our workers have completed courses, and at present 4,000 are studying. We have a whole army of inventors —2,500! In eight months of this year they have saved the plant 2,000,000 rubles!"

And parallel with this goes the improvement in living conditions, the building of modern houses for workers, etc.

Now Leningrad is speaking. Engineer Semikov of the gigantic "Electrosila" works is at the microphone reporting.

A Tremendous Achievement

"Pre-war level? It is ridiculous to compare with it our fabulously grown enterprises. An insignificant assembly shop of the German capitalist, Siemens-Schukkert that was the 'Electrosila' before the Revolution. And now it is the foremost giant of electro-machine construction, a plant producing the largest and most complicated generators and aggregates in the world. Eighty-one million rubles' worth of machinery for the country in 1932—four times as much as in 1929!" A tremendous achievement.! And Comrade Semikov shows the guiding and directing force behind this achievement—the All Union Communist Party headed by Comrade Stalin. He continues: "While the program of the first six months and and of July was fulfilled 100 per cent, August indicated 107.6 per cent, and the September plan was carried out 115.1 per cent. The labor productivity has been raised 10 per cent above the paln. The cost of production was 2.9 per cent below the Plan figures.

Similarly, the other plants reported their achievements, such as the daily production of 145 tractors, the surpassing of the production plan in the third quarter by 2 per cent, the reduction of the costs of production 2.1 per cent below the Plan figure by the Kharkov Tractor Plant, and the fulfillment of the oil production plan by the Lok-Batan Oil Wells with a surplus of 1.9 per cent. The reporters, however, did not speak of achievements alone. In a real Bolshevik manner, shortcomings were brought out sharply in order to spur efforts to overcome them: Stoppages amounting to 30.4 per cent of the running time in January of this year at the Kharkov Tractor Plant, later considerably reduced but still at the high figure of 17 per cent in August; similar shortcomings at Uralmach Plant (Sverdlovsk); etc.

Towards Victory of Second Plan

If we add to the above facts the latest news that in the Leningrad District the plan of machine construction for the first nine months of the year is only 6 per cent behind schedule, that coal production has reached on October 17 the unprecedented figure of 232,000 tons, that carloadings have surpassed the original schedule of 55,000 daily, and that a new goal, the loading of 59,000 care daily has been set—then there will be no doubt that the slogan put forward by Comrade Stalin in 1931: "The Bolsheviks must master technique," is being realized, and that the Second Five-Year Plan in industry, an integral part in the building of Socialism, will be achieved.

And what of agriculture? Does not the bumper crop of this year, the result of Bolshevik leadership and of the enthusiastic work of the collectives, signify a decisive victory of socialist construction in the village? Yet here a tremendous problem is facing the Bolsheviks. The creation of large Socialist agriculture economy is an indispensible condition of the struggle for the building of Socialism. It is impossible to accomplish the task of building the classless society without completely overcoming individual small production which, as Lenin said, "is giving birth to capitalism constantly, daily, hourly, spontaneously and on a mass scale."

Taking Peasants Out of Old Rut

"For hundreds of years people lived as of old, have trodden the old road, have bowed their backs before the kulak and the landlord, before the usurer and speculator," said Joseph Stalin to the collectivist shock brigaders assembled in the First Congress in February, 1933. Not that this old road met the approval of the peasants, but that it was a beaten path, and nobody had yet proved in deed that it was possible to live differently, and better.

The Bolsheviks, with tractors and other machinery succeeded in convincing the peasantry of the advantage of the new road, and in May of this year the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party was able to state: "In drawing the balance we can now say that the positions of the individual economy are already overcome in all of the basic regions of the U.S.S.R., and the final victory of the Kolhoz system in the village is assured." At that time over 63 per cent of the peasant economies were concenerated in over 200,000 collectives.

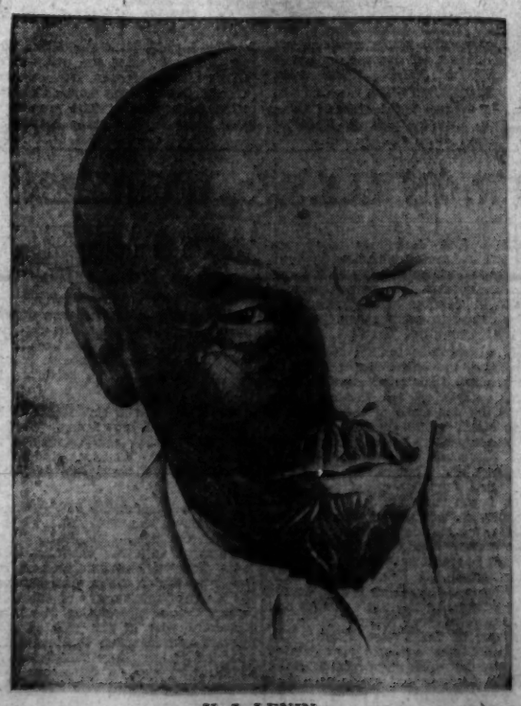
* * *

UNDER the leadership of the Bolsheyik Party, powerful Socialist industry is transforming the village. The age-old contrasts between the city and village are being wiped out. New men, conscious builders of Socialism, are being created in the collectives. Therein is the guarantee of victory in the struggle for a classless society. Having overthrown capitalist rule, having overcome the main difficulties in the construction of Socialism, the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are facing the future with confidence are assured of shelter and food, while the workers and farmers of the U. S. are faced with the fifth winter of hunger and want, of fascist persecutions by the ruling class and its executive committee, the demagogic government of Roosevelt.

The workers and farmers of the United States are learning fast that for them likewise, the new road, the road of overthrowing the capitalist power, under the guidance of the American Bolsheviks, the Communist Party of the U.S.A., the road of establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of Socialism, is the only way out of their misery.

Struggle for a Classless Socialist Society

Our Immortal Leader



V. I. LENIN

Washington, D. C.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY

Editor of the "Daily Worker"

will speak on

"What Every Worker Should Know About the N.R.A."

JERUSALEM HALL, 1609 11th Street, N. W.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 8 P.M.

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RALLY!

TO THE

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TWO HALLS

Bronx Coliseum	Arcadia Hall
E. 177th St. and West Farms Sq. (Lexington Ave. Subway)	198 Halsey St., Brooklyn (B'way B'klyn Line to Halsey St.)
Earl Browder	Robert Minor
Robert Minor	Fred Biedenkapp
Williana Burroughs	Williana Burroughs
Ben Gold	I. Amter
Chas. Krumbien	Ben Gold
James Ford	

New Dance Group; W.I.R. and Red Front Bands; Chorus

Tomorrow, Sunday

7:30 P. M.

AUSPICES

Communist Party and Election Campaign Committee

MINER'S PUT UP SHARP FIGHT AGAINST GOV'T, U. S. STEEL CO. EDICT TO END WALKOUT

Hynes, New UMWA President of District 4, Works With Coal Operators to Drive Men Back Into the Pits

By TOM MYERSCOUGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Expressing bitter resentment at the latest attempt to hand them over to the captive mine operators, lock, stock and barrel, striking miners stood outside Fraternal Hall in Uniontown, Wednesday, where their delegate representatives were gathered at the call of Lewis' new appointee, Hynes, and in no mistaken terms, let it be known that they would not accept the "agreement."

Inside the hall, the local union representatives, knowing that they are the ones who are supposed to work under this "peace pact sell-out" and not Lewis or Hynes, made it so clear that they will not accept, that Hynes was afraid to put the question to a vote. And this in spite of the fact that he had called the meeting at the instruction of Lewis for the purpose of doing this and ordering the men back into the pits.

Putting Ryan "On the Spot"

But Hynes has not had his years of experience in the Socialist Party for nothing. Knowing that he cannot any longer fool the miners, he took advantage of the confusion that has been common with the so-called insurgent Ryan since the strike began. And because he now has to get the men back to work or suffer the consequences, (be bounced out like Feeney was), he tactfully arranged for Ryan to be made the goat, and arranged for another delegation to go to Washington to see President Roosevelt, with Ryan as its chairman. Of course, he too will go with the delegation which, when it gets there, will probably be joined by Lewis. Together they will attempt to have Ryan discredited by the simple process of forcing him to accept Roosevelt's assurance that the agreement is alright, and then come back and sell the idea to the miners.

Socialist Servility of Hynes

Hynes is doing his very best to justify the appointment he got to the presidency of the Fayette County district. Servility seems to have become his watchword. When word reached the field that a "peace pact" had been made in Washington, through the medium of the capitalist press reporters, Hynes' first remarks were that he "would await word from Lewis, if it is what the government wants, the U. M. W. A. will undoubtedly go along." His next utterances, some hours later, made it very obvious that Lewis had spoken, for he declared "I think they (the striking miners, T. M.) will find that they are up against a stone wall and they will have to go along."

Militia Gets Orders

An evidence that those who signed the "peace pact" are aware of the real feelings of the men, can be found in the fact that preparations are on foot to unloose terror methods as a means of putting the "agreement" over. From a reliable source we have learned that several National Guard outfits have been ordered to be ready for strike duty on 24 hours notice. This desire to have the men back at work, under any terms, is shared by Roosevelt, Johnson, Lewis, Hynes, Pinchot and the operators. What they do not seem to realize is the fact that it takes more than militia and bayonets to dig coal. It also takes more than "Peace Pacts" to bring peace of the desired kind.

Ryan's Mass of Confusion"

To show how Ryan has proved such an easy mark for Hynes, it is only necessary to point to his utter confusion at every turn the strike has taken. Ryan's greatest weakness is his fear to violate the U. M. W. A. constitution. Because of this he has moved only when sure he was in keeping with Lewis' precious laws. He perhaps characterizes himself best when, in answer to the questioning of the reporters as to his opinion of the "settlement" of the strike, he said "I am deaf, dumb and blind," adding that "until we get direct word from Roosevelt, I don't know what to do." After all doubt as to the reaching of that sell-out agreement had been removed, Ryan declared "if the men want to go to work, I am not standing in the way, nor am I telling them not to." In the meeting called by Hynes however, it is said that Ryan, knowing the attitude of the men, declared that "the agreement is not satisfactory and we will do nothing until we talk to the President, then we will follow his advice." And so he is going to get the chance to get that advice to send the miners back to work under an agreement made by the enemies of the miners. It is an "agreement" like the Greensburg and Weirton agreements, that will permit blacklist and victimization.

N. M. U. Gives Warning

In a leaflet, written a week before the sell-out, but only distributed on the day of the betrayal (for the reason that two of our organizers were in jail and three others were involved in court actions for activity plus the lack of funds for the printer speaks for itself in giving the N. M. U. position. This leaflet said in part:

"The Fayette County miners and those working in other captive mines were left in the cold. The strike dwindled from 100,000 strikers down to about 25,000. Now every possible maneuver is being made to drive the miners in the captive mines back to work. Fake negotiations took place between Moses and Murray. At that time Roosevelt gave the operators 24 hours to make up their minds. Then the time was extended for one week and again for 10 days. The time will be extended again, because it is only a sham battle.

"At the same time Lewis has taken out the hated Feeney and replaced him by the demagogue, Billy Hynes. Hynes was appointed with the approval of Martin Ryan, who for a long time posed as a friend of the miners. Hynes will carry out Lewis' orders just as Feeney did. That is why he was appointed. His job is to pretend to agree with the miners and make "radical" speeches, but at the same time do whatever Lewis says. As a former Socialist he fits exactly into the situation. Ryan is working hand in glove with Hynes to make the strikebreaking job more successful. Hynes and Ryan are openly destroying the Women's Auxiliary of the U. M. W. A., which was organized to help win the strike.

"It is perfectly clear that the policy of the operators, the Government and the U.M.W.A. officials is to starve the miners out and to gradually break their ranks. Despite the promises of Ryan and Hynes that Fayette County will remain solidly on strike, the Rainey, Hillman, Oliver and other miners in the commercial mines were already driven back to work. To speed up the breaking of the miners' ranks the operators are organizing their own company unions (Brotherhoods). If the coal operators are permitted to gradually break the ranks of the miners, the strike will be lost and the most active strikers and fighters blacklisted. This is exactly what happened in the Greensburg and Weirton steel strikes. After the strike was broken the steel magnates sent home hundreds of active workers and told them: "We will call you back as soon as we have a job for you." This is how it has been blacklisted.

"The striking miners in the captive mines, if they are to avoid mass blacklisting and a complete smash-up of the U. M. W. A., must do one of the two things: **You must either organize and consolidate the strike and prevent any break in the ranks by organizing your own leadership and by formulating suitable demands as a basis for negotiations with the operators and at the same time organize a mass support for the strike from amongst the miners who have returned to work in the commercial mines and the workers in other industries; or if this cannot be done, return back to work in an organized way so that the best of you will not be blacklisted and so that you can maintain your orgaanization as strong as possible.**

"Under the present conditions there is no other course for the Fayette County miners to follow. The striking miners must have the following slogan: Either all stay out on strike or all go back to work!

"This policy is essential and must be properly carried out in order to prevent the blacklisting of the most active members. Your job is to preserve your organization and to defeat Lewis and build a union that will fight for and really protect your interests.

"The rank and file miners, at the local meetings, should decide on the future course of the fight."

"We Don't Need 5-Year Plans," Says Roosevelt, As NRA Deepens U.S. Crisis

U. S. "Planning" Wholesale Destruction; While Soviet Union Shows How Socialist Planning Leads to Great Advance for Workers

By HARRY GANNES

NOT far from Princess Anne, Maryland, where the cindered remains of the Negro worker George Armwood were torn to pieces for "souvenirs" by the lynch mob, president Roosevelt made a speech concerning "planned economy." Two days after the lynching, which he failed to mention Roosevelt was presented with the degree of Doctor of Laws by Washington college. He took as his doctor's thesis the success of the NRA in contrast to the Five-Year plan.

The complete speech was never published in the capitalist press, undoubtedly to hide its grosser stupidities. But in the course of his remarks Roosevelt did say: **"We don't need any five or ten year plans."**

To which he added: "We can move further in a shorter period of time without naming a definite length of time."

Undoubtedly American capitalism is moving faster—downward to deeper crisis and misery for the American workers.

From the beginning of its inauguration the NRA was ballyhooed as American capitalism's method of planning economy. In fact, a planning commission was set up, but died aborning.

When the Five-Year plan was introduced into the Soviet Union in 1928 there was a tremendous spurt in construction and planning, outpacing the rate of capitalist construction in any world at any period of growth.

* * *

WHAT has Roosevelt's program achieved? An examination of every basic industry shows that with the introduction of the NRA. production slumped. Precisely in those industries where, in the Soviet Union, planned economy achieved unprecedented successes, the Roosevelt program of saving capitalism from crisis intensified the downward drop in production. In the U. S. production in steel has slumped to 26 per cent, whereas it was around 80 per cent at the time of the inauguration of the NRA.

For example, as a result of the first inflationary shot injected into American economy by Roosevelt after the March bank crash the New York Times business index jumped up to 100. The NRA was passed by Congress on June 15, one month after its passage, production in all industries began to shoot downward. By October 21st the Times index dropped to 76.

The Federal Reserve Board in Washington, in its latest published business review, stated that in every industry in which codes were introduced, output was driven down.

What was the result for economy as a whole?

Greater Contradictions

INSTEAD of "planning" there arose greater conflicts, contradictions and disproportions. There was a sharper spread between the prices of agrarian and manufactured goods. The misery of the workers and farmers was increased by the steep rise in the cost of living, and the cut in real wages.

The National Industrial Conference Board admitted that as a result of the NRA there was a heavy slash in real wages, amounting to approximately 7 per cent.

Overproduction increased. The whole financial structure was undermined through inflation and through the rapid changes in the methods of inflation. Imperialist antagonisms were sharpened by the struggle for world financial domination and markets.

Above all, the growing struggles of the workers and farmers against the Roosevelt method of solving the crisis in the interest of monopoly capitalism, intensified the basic class antagonisms.

Yet on top of this, some of Roosevelt's chief advisers persist in talking about "planning" capitalist economy. Professor A. A. Berle, Jr., one of Roosevelt's close advisers, and one of the originators of the NRA and its counterparts in agriculture and finance, writing in the Sunday Times of October 29, stated:

"The overwhelming question today is, will this gigantic attempt to mold an individualist, capitalist system into a directed economic effort produce the results?"

Professor Berle, blind to the developing instability of American capitalism, to its increasing chaos and disorganization, insists capitalist planning will succeed for the simple reason "that it must"—otherwise collapse and revolution will inevitably result.

* * *

ON the 16th Anniversary of the victorious Russian Revolution and the establishment of the Soviet Union the contrast between rising socialism and the capitalist crisis is sharper than ever before.

It is precisely the contrast between the foremost imperialist country and the Soviet Union that we can see the failure of capitalist attempts at planning and the success of socialist planned economy.

While Roosevelt "plans" limitations of crop, the wholesale destruction of wheat meat, cotton and other agrarian products, the Second Five-Year plan specifically calls for and is achieving an increase in these food products to raise to still higher levels the living conditions of the masses.

As blast furnaces close daily in the United States, new ones are opened in the Soviet Union. The NRA proposes slashing oil, steel, coal and other production by actually preventing the construction of new mills, or the opening of new wells, or mines. Under the Secon Five-Year plan in the Soviet Union it is proposed to raise the present 22,000 tons daily of cast iron by 15 per cent.

The production of coal in the Soviet Union, which now varies from 195,000 to 210,000 tons a day is being pushed up to 240,000-250,000 tons a day.

Difficulties

In spite of difficulties, in every phase of Soviet economy there is a definite and speedy advance. The difficulties are all difficulties of growth, of socialist advance, of rapid development. In the United States what Roosevelt calls "difficulties" are basic features o fthe sharpening of the economic crisis and the undermining further of capitalist stability leading to untold new miseries for the masses.

The First Five-Year plan transformed Soviet economy from a backward, famine-stricken, war-torn agrarian base, to a highly developed industrial society with the socialist transformation of agriculture and the establishment of farm collectives.

Briefly, where nothing existed before, the First Five-Year plan created the following:

A smelting industry. A tractor industry. An automobile industry. A chemical industry. An agricultural machinery industry. An aircraft construction industry.

In the four years required for the completion of the Five-Year plan, 1,500 new factories were built: 1,820 Soviet farms were set up; 2,497 tractor and machinery stations established.

Along with this technico-economic base there was a termendous cultural advance, resulting in 97 per cent of literacy, with 28,000,000 children of working parents in compulsory elementary schools.

* * *

THE Second Five-Year plan, now speedily going ahead, envisages the following:

One billion gold rouble increase in basic industries.

Increase in industrial production of 34,000,000,000 roubles.

In the sphere of agriculture an increase in acreage and yield, which has already been achieved for 1933.

An increase of 15 per cent in the transportation of goods.

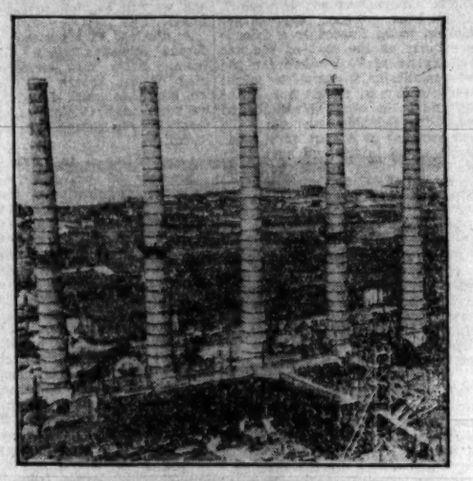
A considerably more rapid pace of development in the sphere of cultural construction than in the sphere of economy.

An improvement in the productivity of labor and in the conditions of the masses.

Decaying and relapsing capitalism in the United States was forced to open the way to diplomatic recognition of advancing socialist economy in the Soviet Union.

The success of the workers, fatherland, particularly in contrast to the floundering attempts at capitalist planning and its disastrous results for the workers, shows that the only way out for the American worers in the overthrow of American capitalism and the establishment of a Soviet America.

This road cannot be found by following Roosevelt: this is the road of the Communist Party.



While blast furnaces in the United States go out, with steel production dropping to 26 per cent of capacity, in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics there is a huge increase in steel production, and plants are working at full speed.

AMBRIDGE STRIKE LEADER TELLS RED ELECTION ROLE IN COAL-STEEL STRIKE AREA

Runs for Mayor After Mellon-Controlled Machine Ousts Him from Ballot by Forging Names on Petition

(EDITORIAL NOTE: The author of this article, Jim Egan, Communist candidate for Mayor in Pittsburgh, was the outstanding leader of the Ambridge steel strike. Egan was handcuffed and thrown into jail before the massacre of the strike pickets. He was recently released on bail. While in jail, Egan was thrown off the ballot by the Mellon controlled city officials, but he is running on a sticker campaign).

By JIM EGAN

In the coming city elections of Pittsburgh an Allegenhy county are every petty politician of the capitalist parties; has promised to bring Roosevelt's New Deal to Pittsburgh. Promises of every sort and description are made in order to cover up the graft and corruption in the Coyne machine and all other cliques of the steel trust, much as the votting scandal and the phantom voters in the primary elections.

While the capitalist press headlines hail the success of the N. R. A. and "its benefits to labor," its columns are filled with evidence of its real results—unemployment is increasing instead of decreasing. Despite all the talk "pickups" and "prosperity" over 67,000 families of Allegenhy County are on the relief lists, many hundreds have been cut off. Nor does this include the thousands who are on part time jobs. The Department of Labor reports that 25 per cent of all school children are undernourishtd. In Alleghenhy county the newspapers report a higher figure. Evictions, sheriff and constable sales are on the increase. Thousands of homes are without gas, light and water.

When the unemployed workers of Pittsburgh attempted to get some of these hogs that are to be killed for fertilizer they were warned they would be charged with grand larceny by the packing company.

Steel production after its short climb upwards has again dropped to as low as 26 per cent capacity. The auto bosses have closed shop, rail orders are slim, the bulk of steel has been going into storage for inflation prices.

The workers of the Jones and Laughlin steel plant are once again working one and two days per week, some weeks not at all. All of those hired as extra under the N. R. A. scheme to provide jobs, were placed on the labor gangs, but it so happens that Jones and Laughlin have no work for these gangs. The only plants working much are the plants connected with war industry.

Wage cuts in steel take place by hiring skilled mechanics at 40c per hour under the code. The workers are shifted from one job to another so much that it becomes impossible to know what his wages will be until pay day — if he draws any. The J. & L. workers are still paying off last winters relief orders.

The cost of living has increased higher than 25 per cent for groceries, etc. Flour went up from 40c and 65c to 89c and $1.15 for 25 lbs. The clothing manufacturers state that clothing will go up 50 and 60 per cent before spring for those who will be fortunate enough to be able to buy clothes. The Daily Record of Sept. 8, 1933, quotes A. Edmundson an investment economist who stated:

"To reach the objective of 1926 price levels, there must be an additional 40 per cent advance above current figures. Conservative estimates indicate expectations of the achievement of over half of this before spring.

Strikes and N. R. A.

The Ambridge and Greensburg steel workers chose the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union to protect their interests, because it is a workers, militant fighting union. These thousands more throughout the country demanded an increase in wages to correspond to the increase in the cost of living, for recognition of a union of their own choosing.

They struck for these demands and came to a head-on collision with the N. R. A. The N. R. A. that was supposed to bring us more work, higher wages and the right to organize swooped down on the Ambridge picket lines a monstrous vulture in the form of 1,000 armed thugs, deputized by the steel bosses government with orders to kill, terrorize and drive back into the mills every striking worker to accept the low wages that the steel trust dictated through Johnson in the steel code. One of the most violent and bloody attacks in American labor history, shooting, gassing, and clubbing every man, woman and child was let loose, all in the name of N. R. A.

In Greensburg, Pa., the local politicians and Wolworth Company threatened the workers at the brass foundry if they did not remove their names from the petitions, they would be fired or loose their unemployed relief.

This drive against the Communist Party comes at a time when the steel bosses and their government are doing everything in their power to beat back and suppress the growing strike movement and general discontent of the steel workers and coal miners. The unemployed are shattering all illusions about a "New Deal" under the N. R. A. The unemployed are preparing to meet the hardest and most severe winter of the crisis with struggle for increased relief, for un employed insurance, for a determined fight for workers' rights and against capitalism.

Rank and File Fight Against Gangsters Urged

By a Young Worker Correspondent

SCRANTON, Pa.—I am writing to you directly from College in Scranton. I am a son of a miner and proud of it. I am very much interested in labor struggles, especially of the miners.

Today in the anthracite region, District No. 1, the situation is very tense. Cappelini is trying to show the bosses that he can control the workers to serve the bosses, by his demagogic phrases.

There are several collieries on strike. Cappelini has no program for the miners. All he wants is dues, the same as John Boylan of the U.M.W.A. Cappelini and Maloney made an agreement with the Sheriff by which they were allowed only 30 pickets to each colliery. Cappelini was then forced to break off the agreement with the sheriff because the miners demanded mass picketing.

I believe that the only salvation the miners have is by following the real rank and file committees, which should be set up at each local union, to get rid of these gangsters and racketeers, and follow the leadership of the Communist Party.

Bombs Thrown at Picket Lines

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

GRIDSTONE, Pa. — Friday night there were about 150 of us on the picket line. The evening was cold. We heard a car approaching. The men in the car were singing and we thought it was a group of pickets coming to help us while away the night. When the car came opposite us something sailed towards our fire. We have had experiences about these bundles that sail out of the passing cars and so we ducked. Luckily we did so, because when the dynamite bomb exploded nothing was left of our fire but a hole in the ground. Half an hour later the same experience was repeated. Of course we expected it and ducked again.

The remarkable thing is that there were neither state nor company police near. They both came after the explosions.

Russeltown Mine No. 2 Still Out on Strike

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

Russeltown Mine No. 2.

Yesterday (Oct. 16), we distributed the leaflets calling for a conference to make a new agreement for the miners, and to reject the fake Lewis agreement. When the miners in our patch of Russelton No. 2 mine read the leaflets they all agred with them. Some went to the local union president and asked him about the leaflets, and he said it must be the work of a bunch of bolaheviks.

They asked him to call a meeting, and he said we don't need a meeting. So the miners discussed the leaflet around the fires we make on the patch, and decided that if he does not call a meeting we will call one ourselves and send delegates to the conference in Brownsville next Friday. Our mine is still on strike, and we will stay out until we win.

Westmoreland County Miners Plan New Fight

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

YUKON, Pa.—The majority of the miners in and around this vicinity of Westmoreland County have now returned to work. Among the workers there is a feeling of uneasiness. Some are not going to work, others feel that they will soon come out on strike again.

Many say that our real test is still to come. They begin to see the true colors of the N.R.A., that they are now longer allowed to strike, that Gov. Pinchot has ordered them back to work and the whole N.R.A. Board has done the same.

In the Hutchison Mine they refuse to pay for dead work. In the Yukon mine, which is now starting after 18 months, the workers and drivers are working under the same conditions. The company suckers are the first to be hired. Other miners who worked here many years are told to come around again.

The miners know that their wages are low because prices have gone skyhigh. Many locals are passing strike resolutions demanding $5 per day, 6 hours and 5 days per week, and the immediate elections of U.M.W.A. officials. A special convention was held in West Brownsville, Pa., Oct. 20th to continue the strike.

Leaflets were issued under "A Call to Action," by nine locals of the U. M.W.A. denounncing their leader and the N.R.A. A real program of action was developed at this conference, and the real test will come after the convention.

Frequently state police are seen around the mining towns, and in some places searchlights are put up on the company property.

The workers will soon be put to their test.

Ready to Fight At Puritan Mine Against Slavery

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

NILES, O.—All the steel and tin mills in Niles, Warren, McDonald and the Youngstown section are laying off men. The Trumbull Steel in Warren laid off 900 men last week and the Niles plant (both) of the Republic Steel Co. works only 1 to 2 days a week. (Corrected 10-30-'33).

The Mahoning Valley, (which was working the Verton orders during the strike), the Niles Steel Product, Stanley Works, the Barral Works are practically down. Only a few men work in each. The Fire Brick Co. is on part time, and there is talk that 150 men will be laid off because there is no market for their bricks.

Out of 13,000 population in Niles, there are 200 families on relief. Many of the unemployed who got jobs during July and August are having a hard time to get back on relief. The queus (lines) at the relief office are getting longer. Everyone on the line is raising hell about something. One is complaining, "can't get shoes," other can't get coal, etc.

Men and women alike are swearing and cussing at the NRA, Roosevelt, and in particular, against the local merchants who are raising the prices on all foodstuffs. But there is no organization except the local election campaign.

UnemployedPledgeAid In Steel Mill Struggle

FARRELL, Pa. — Hundreds of workers here are forced to work 35 hours a week for the little miserable stuff that they are receiving in exchange for labor. They are subject to all forms of slavery under the NRA even in the slop joints.

On this relief job where workers are fed like hogs from old tin cans the Blue Eagles are posted on the walls of these shanties. Under the NRA, the workers have the 3 turns system, instead of the old 8-hour all day light system, the New Deal Slavery. We have to work 3 and 8-hour turns.

Some of the workers have pledged to the steel workers in any of their struggles in the mills, their wholehearted support.

Forced to Pay Out of Low Wages for 'Relief'

By a Worker Correspondent

IRVINGTON, N. J.—My work takes me through a lot of small towns in New Jersey, mostly Union County and Middlesex. The other day one storekeeper told me the business outlook is very bad, with no signs of betterment, and then she told me that she has a daughter that works in the Calco Chemical Co., at Bound Brook, N. J., and the wages are very low. Out of those wages, every worker is assessed 50c a week for the town relief. The workers are told that if they feel as if they cannot pay for the poor unemployed there are others that will take their job.

Cappelini No Better Than the Old Misleaders

By a Young Mine Worker Correspondent

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — With conditions almost unbearable, a few fakers have gotten together and formed a new union replacing the badly corrupted U.M.W.A. But this so-called new union only changes the name from one corrupt union to another.

Let us take the past record of the boss or big shot of this newly formed machine, R. Cappelini. First he gained the office of District President of District No. 1. After going around and forcing the men to accept the contractors system, which was a good way to force the miners to starvation, he leaves his soft sent to no other than then his present enemy, Mr. Boylan, while Mr. Cappelini takes a trip to fascist Italy. Upon his return he accepts a job as section boss under the company he was supposed to have so bitterly fought. During his time of bossing, several men were killed in his section due to gas explosions.

The self-named president of this new union, Mr. T. Maloney has taken men out on strike three times. He has sold out every strike there.

Fellow miners, don't be misled by these fakers again. Elect broad strike committees to insure winning of this strike.

Workers, Bosses in Shenang Valley Prepare Battle

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

FARREL, Pa. — In the Sheanang Valley Mills here, strike rumors are afloat, and the workers have rejected all company unions, also Roosevelt's National Starvation Act.

On Oct. 4 the officials were notified that the strikers from the Eastern part of the state were on their way here to call the steel workers out and picket the mills in the valley here. So the officials here mobilized the local police department, and the hounds of Mr. two-faced Pinchot, our so-called "liberal" governor were also called to club the workers.

The officials began preparing every form of strike-breaking system in the mills here. They prepared sleeping quarters in the mills for scabs, and set up flood lights around some of the mills, all under the banner of the N.R.A.

I make appeal to all workers to keep up the fight, join the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, read the Daily Worker daily, and keep up with the only English speaking working class press we have, help recruit new readers of the Daily.

Militant Leader Backed by Local Against Fagan

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

COVERDALE, Pa.—The Fagan machine made another maneuver to send the men back to work. About 18 of the henchmen signed a petition demanding a special local union meeting. The meeting was called by the vice-president. The local strikebreakers opened fire against the local president for his refusal to lead the men back to work.

The Fagan gang made a motion to remove the local president. Only one man, the vice-president, voted for the motion. Thus by retaining our local president we have defeated another move to drive us back to work.

The Fagan gang will continue to maneuver to drive us back to work. Some of the men think that the pickets from outside should keep us on strike. What if every striker should think this way. This would mean the end of the strike. Every one of us must be an active picket. By doing this we will be able to continue the strike without any one going back to work, and the strike will be won.

UMWA Officials Use Guns to Force Nine-Hour Day

By a Worker Correspondent

FITZ HENRY, Pa. — Here in the mine of the Pittsburgh Coal we now have an agreement with the U.M.W.A. In the U.M.W.A. Constitution, Article 2 headed "Object, paragraph 3," it states. "To demand that not more than six hours from bank to bank, and not more than 5 days a week shall be worked by the members of our organization."

This is a very good demand, but it is only to fool the miners. In practice the U.M.W.A. officials use even guns to force the miners to accept 9 hours a day, which is in violation of the code, agreement, general practices, etc.

Last week we did not work on Monday, so they made us work double shift, that is 16 hours on Friday. The company explained this by the fact that the agreement calls for 40 hours a week.

After they forced us to do this, they wanted us to work 9 hours a day, which we refused! Jim Malone, an organizer of the U.M.W.A. on Yoke River fixed it up with the company on Oct. 23, for us to work the 9 hours a day. On Oct. 24 the first day we had to work 9 hours we all were good and sore! When we came out of the mines Jim Malone was there to see how well we carried out his agreement. Miners called him all the names they could think of, and one miner started towards Malone. It happened that the miner had a pick in his hand, and this gave Malone an excuse to pull his gun on the man.

What we have to do is to get together all the good militaint miners in our local put them in the leadership, demand elections for new officers, and carry on the fight until we take the U.M.W.A. into our hands.

Unemployed Council Helps Organize Miners

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

JOHNSTOWN, Pa. — Saturday night we held an Unemployed Council meeting, and more workers attended as a result of the U. M. W. A. sell-out. Miners were told that Lohry, the operator of No. 8 mine, signed the agreement, etc., but there was no improvement of conditions, and dead work was not paid.

We are organizing the members to put forward in the local union meeting to get paid for water and dead work, to fight against the check-off of $1, and to fight for reinstatement and jobs for the blacklisted miners. The miners see that they are sold out, and it is up to them to fight for their demands.

Shock Brigade of Coal Miners in Soviet Union

Wages of miners in the Soviet Union have been rapidly increasing, while wages of miners in the U. S. were set at a starvation level by the N. R. A. slave code.

Negro Workers on Relief Get Worst Treatment of All

Ready to Struggle in New Orleans for Shelter, Firewood and Boots

By a Negro Workers Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Just a few words on the conditions of the Negro welfare workers here. Speaking about forced labor, we have too darn much of it here. There is supposed to be (that is, according to the statement of Mr. C. N. Stair, former head of the welfare outfit) 15,000 workers on the welfare role. They receive $1.80 per six-hour day. There were about 4,000 of these workers (all Negroes), used in clearing a wood, making an annex to the city park, for the rich men and women to play their golf.

Now they are beginning to dig a lagoon (canal), plant fish for big shots to fish. I don't know how long the canal is; anyhow, it is about 50 feet wide. In two sections they have dug four feet deep and are beginning to dig four feet more.

Since the N.R.A. these workers are being speeded up, and anyone not liking this will lose their cards for two weeks.

There is no place to go when it rains. Every worker just huddles somewhere, and gets soaked to the skin. The stiff mud pulls the shoe soles and heels off.

These Negroes are beginning to realize what is facing them this winter. Back of that Black Bridge they see that they are in a death trap. They see that once it is cold, it means death to any worker that goes down in that canal and mud, barefooted.

There is a struggle brewing, a struggle of these unorganized workers.

This struggle will be centered around three immediate needs; shelter, firewood and boots.

There are one or two rank and file aid clubs. These workers paid close attention to the white workers and they (the majority) say that the white workers' strike was not militant enough and their leaders were crooked.

So it is obvious that the workers are afraid of all leadership. Many have told me that all leaders will sell out the Negro. And it can easily be seen that our task is to organize discussions on our winter's prospects, discuss the setting up of rank and file committees, committees of workers in the gangs to demand boots, shelter and fire wood, against the full barrel and lately introduced speed-up methods.

Cash Given Only to White Workers for Garden Work in Birmingham

By a Group of Negro Correspondents.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—We, a group of colored workers of the Department of Public Welfare of Birmingham, which used to be the Red Cross, are sending you our bill of groceries that they gave us for $6.30 for the three days' work in the garden at Acipo. This is not enough to last our family two weeks, as there are eight in the family.

We need money to pay the house rent with, as the Welfare won't see after our house rent at all.

We are supposed to be getting 30c a hour for our work, three days, $6.30, two days $4.20. But we are not getting a cent of this.

No one receives any money, but the white people and they get grocery orders too. We colored people only get grocery orders for our work, and not enough of it. It is of no use for us to ask for more or we will be cut off.

Miss Roberta Morgan said that she had orders from Washington to pay us for food and clothing. Why doesn't she treat the white and colored the same way. Give the white people clothes—give the colored people clothes. Give the white people money, give the colored people money.

Need Food to Eat.

I do wish you could see the conditions we colored people are in. We need clothing, shoes, coal and, more so, we need food to eat.

Please don't get sick and ask the Welfare for a doctor. You will die before they will send you one.

These white bosses can carry any amount of vegetables out of the garden, but if we get any they will cut us off the welfare. By right we ought not to be working at all for what they are giving us. If you get sick, you must report to your foreman, and they claim that they will send your grocery check to you. But they don't do so. They will let no one work in your place, but the white people can do so.

We have asked the Welfare to give us white checks to trade at any store, or go to the Hill grocery store. They won't do so. If they would we would get more than what we are getting.

They give us a yellow check to go to the company store where they can issue it out to us like they want to. We can't say anything. So please send some one down here and make those people give us some clothes and shoes, coal and wood and pay our rent, or give us some money to pay rent, and to give us some money to eat.

Soviet Worker in "Dinamo" Factory Tells of 16 Years of Working Class Power

Describes How Saloons and Church Gave Way to Big Theatre, Schools and Park of Culture

Used to Work 10 to 12 Hrs. a Day, Now Has 7-Hour Day; Describes Improved Living Conditions

Dear Comrades:

The 16th anniversary of that day, when the working class under the leadership of Comrade Lenin took the power of authority into their hands, is drawing near. During these 16 years the entire life of the country and of the working class has been remade. I wish to show you that, through the example of our factory and my own personal life.

I was born in 1876 near Orehovo-Zuyevom into a workers' family. Our family was large, and each one of us had to do our bit. At the age of 10 I was given over to a Kulak (a rich peasant) as a student. The Kulak appointed me to take care of the children of the women cooks.

Once when the Kulak was drunk he fell one me with a knife and almost killed me. A neighbor, who came running at my cry, rescued me. And so I lived until I was 14, when I went to the city and there found work in the factory, Traymana. But soon I was laid off. I finally found work at a factory belonging to a Belgian Company, now called "The Dinamo." That was in the year 1902. And ever since I have worked in this factory.

The factory for the construction of electrical machinery, the "Dinamo," is located in Moscow, in the Lenin suburbs.

Worked 10 to 12 Hours a Day

When I first came to work at this factory we had to work from 10 to 12 hours each day, for the half-pennies we were given. For every little mistake we made we were fined.

We lived crowded together. Our pallets were placed in the kitchen, along the hallways, or in rooms that very nearly resembled dog-houses.

We had no factory restaurant. There was a very elegant factory restaurant with flowers for the more important administrative workers in the factory.

Those who received a little more money could eat in the Cook-Shop nearby. The others brought a little bread along to eat for dinner, and, perhaps, a pickled fish or a pair of salt pickles, and some cold water,—that comprised our scanty meal.

Saloons and Church for Recreation

The only distraction and recreation the workers enjoyed was on Sundays in the saloons, of which there were plenty, and in the Simonoffsky Monastery Church.

In 1903 our lock-smith workers organized a Bolshevik nucleus in the factory, which was made up at that time of five persons. In the beginnings books and pamphlets and proclamations were distributed among the workers.

Heavy and ugly were our lives. But as soon as the Bolsheviks appeared among us in the factory, from that time on, under their leadership and direction we struggled to better our condition.

The Cossacks' Whips

We often went on strike. Our factory was in the lead of all the others. We demanded, principally, a nine-hour working day, larger salaries, to be treated in a friendly manner on the part of the administrative staff, a clinic for the workers, basins wherein we might wash our hands, closets for clothing, and to be supplied with boiled water for drinking purposes. To have granted us a part of our demands would in the end have been less costly. The militia, and the police, and the Cossacks were often visitors at our factory. Even to this day I have not forgotten the sting of the Cossacks' whips.

In October, 1917, the entire Simonoffsky District was lined with trenches. We had organized the Red Guards. We workers prepared barracks, and stored our gunpowder away in cellars.

During the Civil War our factory collective lost quite a number of good comrades in the front lines.

Lenin's Visit

Still vivid in my memory is the year 1921, and the time when Illich came to the "Dinamo" factory, in the instance of the anniversary of the October Revolution.

At eight o'clock in the evening, a machine stopped at the factory gates, and out of the machine stepped Comrade Lenin, dressed in a plain warm coat and hat. Without much delay he said, "Hello, where is your meeting here being held, and how do I get to it?"

We led him to the department of small motors. He walked ahead of us all at a brisk gait, asking all the while different questions about the factroy.

When the meeting opened a thunderous applause shook the whole hall.

Comrade Lenin spoke slowly, emphasizing each word he spoke. He talked about the uniting of the workers and peasants, of the building up of our industry which must follow, of the cooperatives, and about the Red Army.

He told us a story of how once a Finnish woman traveling abroad was told that in keeping order among the people, the Red Army was very severe and ruthless. But when she came to Russia herself she was quite surprised to have Red Army soldiers offer to help carry her things for her on the train, and show themselves willing to assist her in any way that they could.

"That is a clear case," said Lenin, "of how lying, malicious reports have been passed along the border about our Republic, and about our Red Army. But we will show them that we, the first to be freed from the yoke of Capital, will lead all the oppressed of the earth to freedom! Keep to your lines, and we will be victorious!" finished Lenin.

At the end of his speech a thunderous applause again filled the room. After that memorial evening of the speech of our Illich we began to work feverishly, and we were finally victorious on every front in our struggle to establish Socialism.

From 5 to 1,600

Scarcely 30 years have passed since the organization of the Party at our factory. From the small nucleus of five persons it has grown to be a powerful Party Organization numbering 1,600 Communists and 2,500 C sommols. And our factroy collective has grown from a few hundred workers, until the time of the Revolution, to an army of 12,000 proletarian workers. We have something to be proud of!

In the vicinity of the factory, a five-storied building is being constructed. A special bath-house has been built, with a swimming pool. There is a large modern laundry for the workes. We have a summer theater too, and a many-storied dry goods store, and a huge stadium which seats from five to six thousand people.

A School for 3,000 Children

Now we have a school for our children, which can care for as many as 3,000 children. Our factory has its own restaurant, its own buffet,—where each of us for quite a nominal sum can take our breakfasts, dinners, and suppers. We are now building a Factory kitchen.

On the place where the Simonoffsky Monastery once stood has been raised the foundation of a new Palace of Culture. Already a small theater has been constructed, and a new big theater housing 4,000 people is being finished.

When the capitalists ran our factory we only produced a small, three-phase type of motor, whereas now we are perfecting the production of the most complicated kind of machines, even electrical machinery.

Many new departments have been developed, of metallurgy, various types of apparatus, an electrical department, and a crane department, and a series of auxiliary sections. Only within the last three years our Department of Metallurgy has grown to three times its former size. The one-time production department has grown to three times its former size. We have a seven-hour working day now. The average salaries are from 200 to 950 rubles a month.

Comm 'ist University

At present in the factory is being organized a District Communist University, another division for the studying of Journalism, and a Workers' Group which is to prepare them to attend the Institute of Red Professors.

Ten engineers, our skilled workers, are at present building at the "Dinamo" factory a new electrical department and a department for the construction of complicated motors. Almost 700 of our children are studying in the Higher Technical Schools, the Universities, or the Technical Schools. More than 2,000 workers are studying in the different Marx, Lenin and Stalin groups.

I have two grown sons working at the factory, and studying; and my 16 year old adopted son also works and studies. (In the U.S.S.R. if a boy of 16 works, he works fewer hours and his working-day is shorter than that of the older worker.) All together we earn quite a tidy bit, and we always have enough money left over after we've met all our expenses to buy books and to spend on other cultural forms of amusement and education.

And in the old days, who would have thought that we old men would have dared to dream that we too some day might be studying to read and to write.

A warm greeting to all you dear comrades from our workers, who, not raising their eyes from their work, are forging ahead in their building of a new happy classless Socialist Society.

Your comrade,
—Semen Trofimovitch Priyanichnikoff.

The Lenin Suburbs.
The "Dinamo" Factory.

PARTY LIFE

Recruiting Drive of Y. C. L. And Tasks of the Party

Every Party Member Must Recruit Young Workers for the YCL

Each Saturday this column will discuss problems pertaining to the Young Communist League and to the work among the youth (in the factories, among the unemployed, in the trade unions, and mass organizations.) We invite youth comrades to send us their experiences, and particularly request Party members to contribute to the column by telling us of their work, of their successes and failures—in building the Y. C. L. and the youth sections of the trade unions and mass organizations. Send your contributions to the Org Commission, Communist Party, P. O. Box 87, Station D, New York.

By GIL GREEN

NOVEMBER 7th, the sixteenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, is the day upon which the Young Communist League will start its national recruiting drive. This drive which will continue to January 15th, the anniversary of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, has as its aim: 1) To build the League in the key factories of basic industry; 2) To increase the membership of the League to a minimum of 10,000 as a step in the direction of catching up to and surpassing the Party in size; 3) To increase the circulation of the YOUNG WORKER to 25,000 weekly.

The entire Party must understand the importance of this drive. Not alone must the Party cooperate and help the YCL in this drive, but must accept the political responsibility for its successful conclusion. The period of this drive must find the entire Party, its press and the revolutionary mass organizations, actively working among the generation of working class youth and recruiting into the Young Communist League.

This makes necessary the following practical steps:

1. Every leading Party committee whether district, section or unit, should hold a special discussion on the Young Communist League recruiting drive. These Party committees must concretely take up the problems of this drive and with the leading committees of the Young Communist League and check up from week to week on the outcome of the drive.

2. Not alone must the Party committees help the Y.C.L. in the drive, but mobilize the Party membership and the workers in the mass organizations for the building of the Y.C.L. Every district section and unit of the Party should set its own quota for recruiting into the Y.C.L.

3. The recruiting drive should be discussed in every Party unit. This discussion should explain to the Party membership the special problems of the youth, the growing militancy and radicalization of the young workers, their importance for the revolutionary movement, why we need a separate Communist youth organization, the difference between the Y.C.L. and the Party, and how the Party gives leadership to the Y.C.L. and must help it become a broad mass organization. It is through such a discussion that the Party membership must be mobilized for the drive. The slogan of the Party should become: "Every Party member to recruit one young worker for the Y.C.L. during the period of the drive.

4. The Party must understand that this drive must not alone result in numerically increasing the Y.C.L., but in improving its social and national composition and rooting it in the factories. For this reason the greatest emphasis must be placed on recruiting young workers from the shops and building the League on a shop basis. This means that the Party must especially work to carry through the decision of the 12th Plenum of the Communist International, that: "A Y.C.L. shop nucleus must be built alongside of every Party shop nucleus."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

We are in receipt of the following autobiography of a Russian working woman and ex-housewife. We regret having had to condense it to get it into our column, but it still remains a document of unusual interest, particularly to working class women.

I Regret Having Been So Long A Slave to Household Drudgery

By YERMAKOVA

I BELIEVE my life is a very ordinary one, and prior to the revolution a very drab one indeed. As I think of my childhood, sad pictures rise before my eyes: my father a drunkard who maltreats my mother. I try to shield her...my father hits me...he often rebukes us because he has to "keep" us.

We moved from locality to locality. My father was dismissed from a job in a Kharkov works. He went by himself to Ekaterinoslav. We were left penniless. My mother managed to find work.

I also, to earn a living, went into a cardboard-box factory. It had dirty, evil-smelling lavatories, and on wooden boxes lying about in these we had our dinner.

Only 11 At Time

Later I worked in an envelope factory where I managed a cutting machine. I had to place labels, paper, etc., under a knife. I got nervous, and was constantly afraid of having my fingers cut off, for I was only 11 years old!

The Revolution found us in Ekaterinoslav. I remember how the eagles were torn down, how the memorial to Catherine II was demolished. My father disappeared, and couldn't be traced.

I got a job in a workshop making uniforms for the army. Rations were already given then, and I felt relieved from want. It was here I began to take part in social work, in circles.

I was elected a delegate. I was given a red kerchief in the women's department, and I remember that I wore it at a demonstration. At a conference I volunteered for the front.

Fate took me to the first reserve cavalry division.

In the army I repaired clothes. This was in Tangarog. Later on I was sent to political classes, and passed the examination of political instructors.

IN 1923 I married. My family life was not a happy one. Until 1930 I was a housewife. I longed for independence. But this required qualification, independent earnings, and placing my child in a nursery school.

I went to work at the "Shariaopodshipnik" (ball-bearing works). This is how my husband looked at this question: "You are for me, and must therefore live on my earnings. Choose between me and the factory."

I chose, of course, the factory. We divorced.

I was apprenticed as a polisher, to be ready for work as soon as the new giant works would be set going. I commenced working at the bench as a polisher. It is here that I felt for the first time quite happy and in my proper place!

I was at once elected delegate for March 8, and member of the call bureau of the Russian Red Cross Society (ROKK). I asked for admission to the Party, and was accepted as candidate.

As delegate I worked in the cadre department for a more energetic introduction of woman labor. As soon as a "cost in relation to efficiency brigade" was organized, I was elected to the post of brigadier and promoted to be a mounter.

* * *

I AM now women's organizer of the department and member of the Departmental Committee. I know that study is necessary and I attend the Anti-Aircraft Defense classes in the "defense of the revolutionary order" detachment, and also political and technical classes.

Now, before the 16th Anniversary of the October Revolution, I have been promoted to be joint deputy director of the mechanized kitchen. I shall get a new room by the time of the October celebrations, will part company with my husband's relations, and will live there with my mother and child. The child I shall send to a nursery school.

This is all. Now that I have told everything, I can see that my life is after all not so ordinary, as I said at first, but rather a remarkable life!

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WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Forging Ahead!

ONLY sixteen years ago the workers and peasants of Russia joined hands, under the leadership of the Communist Party, to lift the heavy arm of exploitation, misery and starvation which crushed them, and to overthrow capitalism. Then they established a government of workers and farmers—"The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."

This is very important history for the boys and girls of America, as well as for the boys and girls of other capitalist countries. The workers and their children in these countries are now going through the same things the workers of Russia went through before they threw out the bosses. We go without bread and shoes. Unemployment relief has been cut to nearly nothing. Hot lunches, free milk and clothing have been taken away in a number of the few schools that used to give these things. Under the "New Deal" we're not supposed to be hungry! Yet prices have shot up so high that we get less to eat now than we used to!

These conditions are very different from conditions in the Soviet Union, the only country where there is no crisis! It has successfully carried through its first Five-Year Plan and has started on a second. Even the bosses' newspapers have to admit that "Russia is now one of the great nations of the world!" Working hours have been reduced there, wages are being increased, there is no unemployment, there is no discrimination against other races, and no child labor is permitted.

Instead, tremendous sums of money are being spent for nurseries, kindergartens, schools, children's clubs, camps, and newspapers for children. Theatres, parks, concerts, museums are opened for the children of the workers—this is what we find in a workers' country.

The capitalist class hates to see the Soviet Union get ahead, because they realize it makes their "progress backwards" all the more noticeable. So the capitalist countries want to make war on the Soviet Union.

In the schools, in the newspapers, in the movies, everywhere, lies about the Soviet Union are being spread, in order to mislead the workers and their children—blindfold them so that they will not know the truth about the real development of the Soviet Union.

* * *

It is up to us, the class conscious workers and boys and girls of workers, to spread the truth about the Soviet Union, in our shops, schools, clubs, and among our friends and neighbors. Through plays, poems, stories, and drawings, we must build a wall of workers' defense around the Soviet Union and prevent the capitalists from making war on it.

As we struggle for relief during Open School Week, we can point out that in the Soviet Union the children do not have to struggle for relief. We must point out that there the schools are not run by bosses, so they can put their ideas across, but by representatives of students, parents, trade unions, and other workers' organizations.

As we struggle for food for Thanksgiving, we can tell our classmates that it is in the Soviet Union that workers can be thankful for everything.

In all our work, we must celebrate the victory of the workers and poor farmers of the Soviet Union!

* * *

A Pioneer Song

(Tune of Casey Jones)

Come all you comrades if you'd like to hear
A story about a brave Pioneer.
V. I. Lenin was this comrade's name,
And in Soviet Russia he won his fame.

Chorus

V. I. Lenin led the Revolution
V. I. Lenin went to take command
V. I. Lenin led the Revolution
And turned a hell on earth into a promised land!

The Tsar declared a slaughter in 1-9-1-4,
The workers were the victims as they always were before,
But the workers turned around with their bayonets in their hands
And they smote down all the tyrants in their native land!

In the month of October, nineteen seventeen,
The greatest Revolution the world has ever seen—
They routed all the parasites, but that's not all:
They're building up a systeu that will never fall.

Lenin said before he died:
"The Communist Party shall be your guide.
The scarlet standard is your emblem dear,"
So rally, comrades of the world, your day is near!

—Carl Rush, 13, Canada.
(Reprinted from the November NEW PIONEER)

* * *

In the Soviet Union

There is no unemployment
Because all workers produce
Not for the fat capitalists
But for their own use.

—Py Niev.
(From the November PIONEER)

* * *

Announcements

The November "New Pioneer" is out! Write in and let us know what you think of it. Yes, we mean you! The cover shows the workers of Russia storming the Winter Palace. Do you like it? There are three swell stories—entries in the "New Pioneer" Story Contest—"Southern Surprise," "Fugitive from Fascist Finland," and "Neighbors." There's a whole page of puzzles. Try 'em!

There's a "How to Make." There's a song called "The Farmer in the Dell." There are letters from the Pioneers of Cuba, Scotland, the U.S.S.R. and various parts of the United States. Buy the magazine now and sell it at your affairs! And don't forget to write in your criticism!

* * *

The results of the story contest the "New Pioneer" announced in September have been so encouraging that the closing date has been extended till January 1st. Get busy! Get after your leaders, and your John Reed Clubs, and your Pioneer-writers, and tell them to enter the contest!

Doctor Luttinger advises:

Prevention and Care of Disease in the Soviet Union

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M. D.

IN ACCORDANCE with the best principles of modern scientific medicine, the care of public and individual health in the Soviet Union emphasizes the superiority of prophylactic (preventative) over therapeutic (curative) measures. These principles are recognized in theory all over the world, but under the capitalist scheme they remain a dead letter. They are carried out only when profits are in imminent danger, while in the Soviet Union these principles are constantly applied in practice and for the sole benefit of the working class and its individual members.

The preventive measures begin with the care of the infant in the system of creches (nurseries) the principles, methods and routines of which have been extensively described by Alice Withrow Field in her book "Protection of Women and Children in Russia" (Dutton, $3). These nurseries, which are found in most of the factories and collectives, enable the mothers to nurse their infants while at work and may be credited with a large part in the fall of the mortality (death rate) which recent statistics show when compared to the terrible holocaust which prevailed under the Czarist regime.

Working hours for juveniles from 14 to 16 years of age are restricted to 4 hours, and those between 16 and 18 are not allowed to work more than 6 hours. Child labor, which is so prevalent in our own country, particularly in the South, is, of course, absolutely forbidden in Russia. What this means to the coming generation, only those who have observed the terrible physical and mental degeneration of the child factory slave can fully appreciate.

In order to prevent undue strain, the juvenile's output is fixed at three quarters of that of the adult. They are not permitted to do overtime nor night work and prohibited to labor at nearly 150 dangerous jobs and trades. Juveniles are compelled to undergo a medical examination at least once a year and they are allowed a two-weeks extra vacation, in addition to the holidays customary to adult workers.

The Institute for the Protection of Mother and Child is in charge of all the Soviet Government's activities in this field and the Commissariat of Public Health cooperates with the Institute in all matters pertaining to women and children.

Regulations are equally enforced regarding female labor. Expectant and nursing motners must not work overtime or nights. From the 5th month of pregnancy on, women have to be employed in one definite place. Nursing mothers are allowed 30 minutes every 3½ hours to nurse their children. These intervals are reckoned as part of the working time and are paid for as such. Women performing physical work, receive 8 weeks leave before and 8 weeks after their confinement; mental workers get 6 weeks respectively, full wages are paid during these periods, and a lump sum, amounting to half the wage, is allotted to the new-born baby. An additional sum amounting to 1-8 of the wage is allowed during the first nine months of the child's life. A pregnant woman cannot be discharged from work, except for some extraordinary reason.

* * *

EVERY worker gets two weeks vacation after working for 5½ months. If he is ill, he gets more, sickness benefit being paid by the health insurance fund and amounting to full wages. Trade Union members requiring special treatment, baths, mineral waters,—are sent to health resorts, free of charge or at a small fee. They are also sent to convalescent homes or on steamers ("floating sanatoria") going up and down the Volga.

There are rigid regulations in regard to trade hazards; special protective clothing and appliances are distributed to those working at dangerous jobs. The working day consists of 8 hours and the weekly uninterrupted rest amounts to 42 hours. Office employees and those having hazardous occupations, work only 6 hours daily. Not more than 120 hours overtime per year is allowed. Social insurance, unemployment benefit, accident, illness and old age pensions, all combine to protect the physical and mental health of the worker.

A new form of dispensary, unknown to any capitalist state, has been developed in the U. S. S. R., namely, the Medical Station. Every factory, shop and collective farm now has a medical nucleus. These nuclei or stations unify the work of the various medical sections and relates them with the activities of the factories and farms. Thus, the basis of the workers' health is found in the factory or workshop. There is one surgical assistant to every 200 workers and, in the chemical industry, to every 100 workers.

The increase in the number of special hospitals and sanatoria for such diseases as tuberculosis, venereal infections, cancer, mental cases, etc., has been phenomenal and the methods used are rapidly being adopted by other countries.

Physicians are trained in Government Colleges at the expense of the State. After graduation they are sent out where there is need for medical services. After a certain number of years practice, the young physician is allowed to specialize.

Many diseases such as enurasthemia and malingering are rarely seen in Russia. Americans suffering from constipation are promptly cured by the diet of black bread and cabbage soup.

Finally there is an active propaganda through the means of leaflets, movies and lectures on the prevention of infections and occupational diseases, pre-natal care, personal hygiene, public sanitation, etc.

Yes, the job of a health columnist in the Soviet Union should be a cinch: The Government does all his work!

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger

Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck an Dell to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Fred John	$2.00
Previous total	$185.01
TOTAL TO DATE	$187.01

Adventures in Bamboozle Land

—By O'Zim

FOR MANY A YEAR THE FAT-BOYS DID SHEAR THEIR RANK AND FILE GOAT OF ITS MASCULINE HAIR, STEALTHILY PUSHING IT INTO A CUSHION, FILLING THE SEAT OF THEIR PRESIDENTS CHAIR

ONE DAY IN THIS CHAIR, WITH HIS FEET IN THE AIR SAT GREEN, WITH HIS PALS OF PARTICULAR CHOICE, HE DROPPED THE HINT WITH AN OMIOUS SQUINT: "ONLY I AM FOR LABOR A COMPETENT VOICE."

THE CHAIR AT THAT WORD, (IT SEEMS QUITE ABSURD) INDULGED IN FUNY CONTORTIONS AND GRINS, AND WITH A RED FACE, GREEN SPRANG FROM HIS PLACE AS THOUGH HE'D BEEN SITTING ON NEEDLES & PINS.

FOR IF THE GOATS BEARD THAT CHALLENGE HAD HEARD WHICH WAS UTTER'D BY GREEN WITH A WAG OF PRIDE, EACH PARTICULAR HAIR, STOOD ON END IN THE CHAIR GRIPPING THE SKIN OF GREEN'S YELLOW BACKSIDE!

HE SHRIEKED WITH PAIN, BUT ALL EFFORTS WERE VAIN IN VAIN DID HE STRAIN EVERY SINEW AND MUSCLE, THE CUSHION STUCK FAST, FROM THAT HOUR TO HIS LAST HE COULD NEVER GET RID OF THAT COMFORTLESS BUSTLE.

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold

Ku Klux Kulture

WHAT has an Italian fascist to brag of? Nothing, in the field of culture. Not even a second-rate novel or play has come out of Mussolini's prison-land. Whatever is worthy, smells of pre-war mustiness; is the work of men like Pirandello. But of the "new" life, nothing—only bombast and hollow rhetoric.

The novelist laureate of Hitler's regime is Hans Heinz Ewer, who used to write salacious books for a living, and called himself a "Satanist." He was in a concentration camp in this country during the war, and was helped to freedom by liberals like Robert Morss Lovett, who now must regret it. Resembling greatly that cynical tool of the Kaiser, the degenerate George Sylvester Viereck, without any recognizable principles or human feelings, this "Satanist" poet of cocaine and leprous love is now, like Viereck, a Nazi propagandist. These are the kind of men who are to produce the fascist literature of Germany.

But what can a German or Italian write about? What is there to inspire youth. The ideal fascist state is based on the Spartan model, is a great military barracks where the masses were forced into a state of dumb submission to the masters. The fascists never tire of repeating the word "Blood, Blood." Their goal is war and they are frank imperialists.

Fascism can only try to preserve the past; it is sterile and has no creative plan for the future. Could a great culture ever come out of the Ku Klux Klan?

* * *

What the Soviets Have Done

THE poets and artists of the Soviet Union have affected the world with the new culture they are building. The Soviet cinema has been a landmark. The Soviet drama is becoming known. A children's book from the Soviet Union has been an international best seller. Music, poetry—the world is learning more and more of the Soviet cultural abundance.

One may love or hate Soviet culture, but one cannot be neutral to it. It has the exuberance and faith of the young. And it does reflect a new world—one based on solid realities, not empty worship of a Duce, or Leader. It is the mass that is the hero of the Soviet life, the giant Prolétaire and his mighty construction.

The young Russian authors do not speak of blood, blood and glory, like the fascists, but they speak like Shelley of the infinite perfectability of Man. Their intoxication is not that of war, but of the boundless joy of creation.

Let fascist Italy draw its balance sheet; there is nothing to record, except that "trains run on time."

But the Soviets have just finished their first Five-Year Plan, and one can judge of what the future holds by what has already been wrung out of the flint-like past.

The bourgeoisie makes war. the working class makes pease. The fascist bourgeoisie makes for ignorant exploited masses; the Soviet form of life brings mass freedom and mass education.

* * *

Some Figures

BEFORE the war, in the days of the Czar, Russia was an agrarian country. Such lands inevitably become colonies of the industrial lands. The Russian masses lived at the level of India. But under the Soviets a machine industry has been built, and millions of peasants are wearing shoes for the first time, reading books and newspapers, traveling in trains, becoming scientists and artists.

The Soviet Union, only 16 years ago an agrarian land, now occupies the following position in world economy:

First place in building combines.
First place in agricultural machinery.
First place in tractor building.
First place in Europe, second in the world, for general machine building, ditto for production of cast iron.
Third place in electrical energy.
Fourth place in production of coal and in chemistry.
First place in Europe, second in world, for production of oil, etc., etc.

* * *

The Collective Farmer

AGRICULTURE has been collectivized. We are too near to our own day to realize that this is probably the most important event in our lifetime; what historians will find of most interest.

Farming has been carried on by the same archaic method, except for a few mechanical inventions, since the dawn of the world. It was based on the private family household, a war of each against all. It developed all the darkest traits of human nature, greed, suspicion, provincialism and superstition. The little farm and the peasant who sweated on it have been the stronghold of all reaction. Destined to pauperism, the peasant was infected with the bourgeois and individualist viewpoint, and could not be moved. He held back all progress, and in Russia, until lately, had been the last hope of the white guards, the Mensheviks and czarists.

But now the dark peasant is finished as a historic force. The collective farmer has taken his place, an educated worker with a social viewpoint.

* * *

HOW often have the soulful bourgeoisie trembled over the fate of individualism in the Soviet Union? Persons like the greasy Will Durant have accused the Soviet Union of a mental regimentation of the masses. But when one realizes that Russia had more than 80 per cent illiteracy among its population, and that now illiteracy is wiped out, one knows that millions of new individuals have been emancipated from ignorance and slavery.

Women have been freed in the Soviet Union. They may work at any task as a man, with equal pay; one finds them running locomotives, officering steamships, making steel or managing factories. In fascist lands women are being robbed of all their hard-won freedom, including the vote, and being thrust back into the slavery Hitler has named for them—Church, Children and Kitchen.

There is no race prejudice in the Soviet Union, a land where newspapers today are published in 41 languages. The Jews, the Tartars and other nationalities were treated under the czar as the Negro people are treated in the United States. Today, under the Soviets, each nationality has its own autonomous republic and its own culture, which, according to Stalin's formula, is "national in form, and proletarian in content."

"Before the revolution there was not a single research institute in the Ukraine, now there are 1,058."

For children there are 88 special theatres, 28 marionette theatres, 64 art schools; all fruit of the revolution. This is besides the 256 theatres for adults, among which are 11 opera houses, 15 musical comedy halls, and 218 dramatic theatres. Books go into first editions of millions, serious works and belles lettres. Forty million copies of newspapers are read every day. It is all a great renaissance—everyone studies eagerly, a world is being born. And this is our own world, and this is the world millions of workers everywhere will die for if the armies of death and fascism move against it.

Hail, Socialist fatherland, hail, the Soviet Union! You are the living proof that Man can be transformed; that the great masses of the world contain within them all the necessary material for a free and beautiful world. All that is needed to "change human nature" is to create a new environment, where wealth belongs to all, and land and factories have been socialized, as in the Soviet Union!

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

Contributions received to the credit of Michael Gold in his Socialist competition with Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke and Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

R. K.	$0.25	H. Horton	6.00
E. Meyerson	1.00	H. Singer	$0.5[illegible]
W. E. S. L.	3.00	Women's Council, New Brunswick, N. J.	25.00
Previous Total			$137.9[illegible]
TOTAL TO DATE			$223.7[illegible]

Dance Recital on East Side Tomorrow Night

NEW YORK.—A recital of modern dances by Nadia Chilkovsky will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Playhouse of the Henry Street Settlement, 466 Grand St.

The recital is being held for the benefit of the Workers' Committee on Unemployment, local 2 and 3, located at 1298 Henry St.

YOUTH CLUB AIDS "WORKER"

NEW YORK.—At a lecture on "The Role of the Press" by a member of the Daily Worker staff members of the Social Youth Culture Club, 117 S. 8th St., Brooklyn took up a collection of $2.65 fo the Daily Worker.

For Unemployment Insurance, Immediate Cash Relief — Vote Communist!

The Cultural Revolution in the Land of the Dictatorship of the Workers

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

"SIX million children in this country are in want and hunger," says Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor of the United States.

"All our children are well taken care of," declares Comrade Bubnov, People's Commissar of Education of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

"Hundreds of thousands of our children cannot go to school because of hunger," says Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins.

"We are beginning this school year on a better economic foundation and with greater confidence," says the Soviet government in its official paper, "Izvestia."

Institutions of learning are being closed in the United States in consequence of the "depression," which is really the greatest crisis in the history of the country; research work is being curtailed; science and invention are lagging; intellectual workers are looking in vain for an opportunity to use their special knowledge; creativeness in the field of art and science is ebbing—this is the cultural landscape of the richest country of the capitalist world.

* * *

NEW schools opened every day; new institutions of learning established even in the most faraway corners of the country; new hundreds of thousands of workers and collective farmers trained to be teachers, engineers, scientists, artists, leaders in the field of culture; an immense research work expanding in every realm of science; a tremendous upsurge of creative activity not only among the highly educated, but among the rank and file workers and peasants; a genuine interest in cultural problems, a burning thirst for knowledge, a mass absorption of cultural values hitherto unknown the world over—this is the cultural picture of the formerly backward and impoverished country of Russia, now flourishing and making rapid strides forward under the workers' rule.

Hardly 8,000,000 pupils in primary and secondary schools in 1914-15; nearly 26,000,000 pupils in the primary and secondary schools in 1933-34. Hardly 100,000 students in all the higher institutions of learning in 1914-15; about 500,000 in the higher institutions of learning in 1933; besides 115,000 students in the Communist Party schools and Communist Universities; 435,000 in workers' faculties (where students prepare themselves for the university). Prior to the revolution there were only about 150,000 students in the technical high schools (technicums); today the number of students in the technicums is over 900,000. Prior to the revolution, the factory apprentice school did not exist at all; today such schools are to be found in connection with every factory and mine; the pupils of these schools are trained both in general subjects and in a special trade. In 1927-28 the number of students in such apprentice schools was 243,000; this year their number is 1,500,000.

* * *

"ALL land, all factories and plants have now been given over to the workers and peasants," said Lenin in 1918, at the first all-Russian Congress of Popular Education. "The workers have been called not only to stand at the bench, or to follow the plow, but also to manage the estates and the instruments of production, the factories and plants. This striving for knowledge, which has now awakened among the workers is therefore most natural. The workers are reaching out for science, for the school, and it is our task to give them this science and school."

It was difficult, however, to satisfy the knowledge-hunger of the Soviet masses in the first years when the means of production were little developed. Only the Five-Year Plan, with its tremendous increase in industrial and agricultural production, made possible that upswing of educational and cultural activities which put the U.S.S.R. far ahead of all the other countries. The increased output of iron and steel, cement and bricks made the construction of schoolhouses on a vast scale possible. The development of metallurgy made it possible to equip the schools with apparatus, instruments and models. The expansion of the paper industry made possible the publication of millions of text-books. For the fall of 1933, in the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic alone (the R.S.F.S.R. is the greatest of all the federated Soviet Republics), 45,000,000 text-books were placed this fall in the hands of the pupils. There are nearly 33,000 reading rooms in the villages of the Soviet Union; there are about 300,000 Red Corners (reading and study rooms) in factories, mines and offices. There are 94.5 million books in the libraries of the U.S.S.R. There are over 2,000 scientific research institutes with 30,000 scientific workers. The change brought about in the cultural field is even greater than the change in all the other fields.

* * *

NUMBERS alone do not tell the whole story, however. It is the character of the study, the composition of the student body and the aim of the entire educational system that distinguishes the proletarian land from even the most advanced capitalist countries. Most of the students in old Russia and in present day capitalist countries belong to the bourgeoisie; nearly all the students of the Soviet Union are workers or members of collective farms.

Science and education in the capitalist countries are developed to strengthen capitalist exploitation and to perpetuate the capitalist system; the great masses of the population are given only as mattering of education, only as much as would enable them to be efficient factory hands, farm hands or white collar slaves. In the Soviet Union science and education are developed for the purpose of making the workers and collective farmers equipped for the building of Socialism, for the completion of a classless society.

The Soviet schools, the Soviet scientific institutions train the toiling masses in the spirit of struggle for the common ownership of the means of production, for comradely solidarity and mutual aid in common work for the interests of all the toilers organized in the proletarian state. The Soviet school wipes out that line of demarcation that is drawn in bourgeois countries between mental and physical labor, between theory and practice. The Soviet school develops a new type of man, thoroughly equipped with theory but also capable of applying this theory to practical work in the building of his socialist land. The Soviet school fosters Socialist competition and develops the initiative of the broadest masses.

* * *

THE Soviet School is not confined to children. It has not only put 7,000,000 children in the pre-school institutions and given a seat in a school to every child of school age, but it is engaged in spreading education and culture among scores of millions of adults. Nearly 60,000,000 of the population of the Soviet Union are studying in one way or another. Technical courses for adult workers, technical courses for collective farmers, study circles in workers' clubs, circles for the liquidation of illiteracy, training courses for all kinds of occupations, art circles, athletic groups, workers' tourist groups—the country is covered with a thick network of such institutions. In Czarist times 70 per cent of the population was illiterate; as late as in 1928-29, 47 per cent of the population of the U.S.S.R. was illiterate. Today, with the completion of the first Five-Year Plan, illiteracy has nearly been wiped out, not only in the highly developed centers but also in the outlying districts where the local culture of minority nationalities is being rapidly developed. In 1930 there were published in the U.S.S.R. 1,871,000,000 books and magazines and 6,775 newspapers with an annual output of 6,500,000,000 copies.

In 1925 Comrade Stalin said: "The introduction of universal compulsory elementary education throughout the country, throughout the Union, will be the greatest reform. Its fulfillment will be the greatest victory not only on the cultural but also on the political and economic fronts. This reform should serve as the basis for a tremendous rise of our country."

This task has now been fulfilled. The greatest reform has been carried out. With the completion of the first Five-Year Plan and the first year of the second Five-Year Plan the country has been placed on an educational and cultural basis which will facilitate its further growth.

The Soviet Union is the only country where education, culture, science and art are developed for the masses and by the masses in the interests of a better life under a Socialist system.

Soviet Russia Today

By JULES KARSTEIN

A few weeks ago Senator Reynolds of South Carolina returned to this country from the Soviet Union howling. Standing in the port of Leningrad he had seen 152 ships (he counted them) unloading cargoes. Not one of them flew the American flag. The Soviet Union was buying and what's more was paying promptly and in full

In the sunny South from which the Senator hails the impoverished farmers are told to "plough under" their crops. Granaries and warehouses are bursting with goods but millions are starving and impoverished. So this little pig went to market.

The Soviet Union celebrates the sixteenth anniversary of its proletarian revolution Nov. 7. Sixteen stirring years in which it rose from a backward semi-feudal country to a leading industrial nation. In this short span it has abolished unemployment, wiped out illiteracy and established a system giving economic security to the whole working population. More crops mean more bread in the Soviet Union, not less. "But the Soviet Union is a dictatorship." Of course it is. A Dictatorship of the Proletariat. "Are all dictatorships alike?" In what way does the workers' dictatorship of the Soviet Union differ from the dictatorships of capitalism: Fascism and Democracy?

"Soviet Russia Today" for November contains the answer to these timely and important questions. Writing on "Dictatorships and Democracy," Mary van Kleeck, head of industrial research of the Russell Sage Foundation, examines the background and prevailing conditions of Fascism, Democracy, and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Only in the Soviet Union, says Miss van Kleeck, is true democracy achieved.

"How the Soviet Government Works," by Herbert Goldfrank, acting national secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union, gives a detailed description of the Soviet governmental apparatus. This article is further clarified by a chart showing exactly what the structure of the apparatus is.

"Soviet Russia Today" this month is a special anniversary issue. Branches of the F.S.U., International Workers Order, individuals and prominent writers and critics send greetings through the magazine to the workers' republic on its sixteenth anniversary.

The central slogan for the second Five-Year Plan is "Toward a Classless Society." Rallying behind this slogan the Soviet Union is making rapid strides on its march to Socialism. Reporting on the accomplishments of the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan, Liston Oak, editor of "Soviet Russia Today," shows how the planned economy of the Soviet Union is resulting in a steady increase in the standard of living of the Soviet Union.

Notes on the coming national convention of the Friends of the Soviet Union, to which Maxim Gorky has been invited as honorary guest, to be held Jan. 26, 27 and 28, are in this issue, and a demand for immediate, unconditional recognition. The November issue should be read by all who want a clearer picture of what is taking place in the U.S.S.R.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc

7:00 P.M.—Mountaineers Music
7:15—Football Scores
7:30—Davis Orch.
7:36—Circus Days—Sketch
7:45—Jack and Loretta Clemens, Songs
8:00—Cottingham's Last Banshee—Irish Fantasy
8:30—Antobal Orch.; Antonia and Daniel, Songs
9:00—Jack Pearl, Comedian; Goodman Orch.; Demarca Sisters, Songs; Robert Simmons, Tenor; Leaders Trio
9:30—Yacht Club Boys; Vivian Ruth, Songs, Reisman Orch.
10:00—Rolfe Orch.; Men About Town Trio; University Glee Club of New York
11:00—One Man's Family—Sketch
11:30—Hollywood on the Air.
12:00—Wilson Orch.; Dorie Quartet; Mary Wood, Soprano; Tommy Harris, Songs; Cynthia, Blues Singer; Ryan and Robbie, Comedy; Senator Fishface, Comedian; Hillbilly Group

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P.M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—Roland Lash, Bass
7:30—Little Symphony Orch., Philip James, Conductor; Robert Rudis, Violin
8:30—Campaign Talk—Joseph V. McKee
8:45—Verna Osborne, Soprano
9:00—Tammany Hall Rally
11:00—Organ Recital
11:30—Holst Orch.
12:00—Robbins Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P.M.—John Herrick, Songs
7:15—Three Musketeers—Sketch
7:30—Trio Romantique
7:45—Football Scores
7:50—O'Leary's Irish Minstrels
8:00—Dance Orch.; Ray Perkins, Comedian; Shirley Howard, Songs
8:30—From Montreal, Canada: Caro Lamoureaux, Soprano; Ludovic Huot, Tenor; Concert Orch.
9:00—Independent Democrats Political Rally at Metropolitan Opera House
10:30—Cuckoo Program, With Ray Knight, Adelina Thompson and Robert Armbruster Orch.
11:00—Barn Dance
11:00—Madriguera Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Childs Orch.

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P.M.—Political Situation in Washington—Frederic William Wile
7:15—Jeannie Lang, Songs; Paul Small, Tenor; Denny Orch.
7:30—Jane Froman and Charles Carlile, Songs; Berrens Orch.
8:00—Elmer Everett Vaz—Sketch
8:15—Fray and Braggiotti, Piano Duo
8:30—Spitalny Orch.; Ethel Pastor, Soprano; Nicholini Cossolino, Tenor
9:00—Fusion Campaign Rally, at Brooklyn Academy of Music
10:00—Public Affairs Institute
10:15—Ann Leaf, Organ
10:30—Rich Orch.; Vera Van, Songs; Melodeers Quartet; George Jessel, Comedian
11:00—Jones Orch.
11:15—News Bulletin
11:30—Gray Orch.
12:00—Rapp Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Florita Orch.
1:00—Seventh Regiment Fall Ball

Maxim Gorki

Foremost "shock brigader" of the Soviet cultural revolution, whose prolific and brilliant pen has been the inspiration of the workers not only of the U. S. S. R. but of the entire world.

WHAT'S ON

Saturday

THEATRE COSTUME BALL by Theatre Union at Webster Hall, 10 p.m. to dawn. Midnight surprise. W. C. Handy will conduct several numbers. Benny Carter's famous Harlem Orchestra. Tickets $1 in advance. At door $1.50. Reserved boxes.

FIRST Dance and Entertainment given by "The Social Youth Culture Club" at the Bridge Plaza Workers Club, 285 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

SAMOVAR PARTY, Dancing, Entertainment, 8:30 p.m. at the Home of Ann Dubro, 183 Hooper St., Brooklyn. Adm. 25c. Auspices: Williamsburg Br. Friends of the Soviet Union.

DANCE, Westchester Youth Club, 1548 Westchester Ave., near Elder Ave. Station. Bronx. Hot band. Adm. 30c., 8:30 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance by Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., 3rd floor. Admission 15c. Refreshments.

SOCIAL and Dance at 288 E. 174th St. near Clay Ave., Bronx, by Concourse Progressive Club. Music and refreshments. Admission 10c., at 8:30 p.m.

HOUSE PARTY, 197 Crotona Park North, Bronx. Apt. 53; 8:30 p.m. Y.C.I. Adm. 10c.

M. J. OLGIN will lecture at Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., 3:00 o'clock.

CUBAN DANCE at 52 E. 20th St. under the auspices of the T.U.U.C. Youth Committee and Youth Comm. of the Anti-Imperialist League for the purpose of raising funds for the young metal delegate, Joe Thomas, to Cuba, 8 p.m. Adm. 25c.

WEEKLY ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at American Youth Federation, 20 St. Marks (8th St.) at 8:30 p.m. Admission 25c. Al Lecher and his mad musicians, vocal solos, refreshments, real beer.

LECTURE by Rabbi Goldstein on "Jew and Negro Oppression in the South," 313 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn. Auspices, Hinsdale Workers Youth and Alfred Levy Br. I.L.D. Also movies and drama group, at 8 p.m.

NEW SOVIET Movie and Dance given by the Daily Worker Volunteers, at Workers Center, 25 E. 12th St. Adm. 35c in advance; 50c at door.

MOVIE Showing of "26 Commissars" and Dance at National Students League, 583 6th Ave. at 8 p.m. 4-Piece Jazz Band. Admission 25c.

CONCERT and Dance at 1304 So. Boulevard, near Freeman St., given by Br. 74 I.W.O. Red Dancers. M. Debnick, piano recital.

CONCERT, Banquet and Wall Magazine Night at Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1538 Madison Ave. at 8:30 p.m. 3-Act Play, "It Happened In Milltown," singers, dancers, eats. Adm. 25c.

PROSPECT Workers Center will hold its Fourth Anniversary Ball at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and So. Boulevard, Bronx. Smitha Double Orchestra will play till dawn. Tickets in advance 60c.

CONCERT and Dance at Tremont Progressive Club, 1961 Prospect Ave. Piano recital, one act play and chalk talk.

THE MORRIS LANGER Br. 504 is having a membership drive meeting, 131 W. 35th St.

HOUSE PARTY at French Workers Club, 304 W. 58th St., at 8 p.m.

Sunday

ROBERT MINOR, Communist Candidate for Mayor, will speak on "An Appeal to the Young Workers of New York" at the Young America Institute, Steinway Hall, 113 West 57th Street, at 8.30 p.m.

BANQUET and Entertainment given by the Unemployed Council of Coney Island at Comrade Pinks house, 60 Hoff Street, at 5 p.m. Admission free.

HARLEM Workers School Forum, Wm. Patterson, Nat. Sec. of the I.L.D., will lecture on "The American Negro as a Revolutionist" at 4 p.m. at 200 W. 135th St.

HARLEM Unemployed Council will hold Open Forum on "Child Misery and The Demand for Federal Social Insurance." Vera Saunders, Dist. Org. of Pioneers, will lecture; 109 W. 133th St., 8 p.m. Adm. free.

TOM MOONEY Br. I.L.D. Open Forum at 108 E. 14th St. at 3 p.m. David Platt of Film and Photo League will lecture on "The Film and the NRA." Adm. free.

HIKE to Tibets Brook Park under auspices of Vegetarian Workers Club. Starts 9 a.m. Meet on Club Room, 220 E. 14th St.

CONCERT and Dance given at Clarte, 304 W. 58th St. at 8 p.m. Auspices Marxist Forum. Adm. 15c.

THE FOLLOWERS of Nature will hike to Forest View Park. Meet at Dyckman St. Ferry at 10 o'clock sharp.

ALL MEMBERS of the W.I.R. Band report at Bronx Coliseum at 6:45 sharp. New players invited.

BORO PARK Chorus meets every Sunday at 1109 45th St., Brooklyn, 8 p.m. Comrades are invited to join. Com. Sokoloff instructor.

Easton, Pa.

COMMUNIST PARTY holding 16th Anniversary of Russian Revolution at Baker's Hall, 36 N. 7th St., 2:30 p.m., Sunday, Nov. 5. Speakers.

Philadelphia, Pa.

AUTUMN Festival by Philadelphia Nature Friends on Saturday, Nov. 4th at Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2914 N. 2nd St. Admission 35c. Play "Adventures of Art" J. Myth. "MASK DANCE by Workers Sports Club of Strawberry Mansion on Nov. 4 at 2014 N. 32. Adm. 25c. Good time assured.

Theatre Ball Tonight.

NEW YORK.—The Theatre Union will celebrate the opening of its season of workers' plays with its costume Theatre Ball tonight in Webster Hall. Members of the cast of its first play "Peace on Earth" will be guests of honor, with many stars and casts from Broadway. Among those who will attend are Mary Marris, star of "Double Door," who will come as Juliet; Rose McClendon, famous Negro Actress, who will come as a Hawaian dancing girl; Stella Adler, of the Group Theatre; Cissi Loftus and Molly Picon, who will come as themselves; Joseph Freeman, Malcolm Cowley, Jacob Ben Ami, John Strachey, and Kyle Crichton.

Stage and Screen

Constance Bennett In "After Tonight" At Radio City Music Hall

"After Tonight," a new OKO Radio Picture, with Constance Bennett in the leadnig role, is the new screen feature at the Radio City Music Hall. The film is based on a story by Jane Murfin and was directed by George Archainband. Others in the cast include Gilbert Roland, John Wray and Edward Ellis.

The stage show is headed by "Scotch Episode," with Caroline Andrews, soprano; Robert Weede, baritone; Jan Peerce and Douglas Stanbury. Other musical items include "A Musix Box," a ballet with Sunny Rice, Nicholas Daks and George Kidden, and "Hits of the Day," with Florence Case.

"Berkeley Square," with Leslie Howard and Heather Angel, is now showing at the Palace Theatre. The vaudeville bill is headed by Richy Craig Jr. and Art Landry and his orchestra.

Loew's State Theatre is now showing "The Blonde Bombshell," co-starring Jean Harlow and Lee Tracy. The stage bill has Al Trahan, with Yukona Cameron and Jack Sidney's revue "Samples."

"I Was Waiting For You" Opens At Booth Nov. 10

"I Was Waiting For You," adapted from the French of Jacques Natanson by Melville Baker, is announced for Friday, Nov. 10, at the Booth Theatre. The cast include Glenn Anders, Vera Allen, Helen Brooks and Bretaigne Windust.

AMUSEMENTS

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT—3 DAYS ONLY

"The Patriots" contains something that you could not find even in the previous highly artistic Soviet films."—FREIHEIT

"THE PATRIOTS"

Also: The Complete Reception Accorded the LINDBERGS in Soviet Russia

ACME THEATRE 14th STREET & UNION SQUARE

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thes., 52d St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:40; Mat. Thur., Sat. 2:40

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with Osgood PERKINS—June WALKER
EMPIRE Thes., B'way & 40 St. Evs. 8:40; Mat. Thur., Sat. 2:40

TEN MINUTE ALIBI
A New Melodrama
"Is herewith recommended in the highest terms."—Sun.
ETHEL BARRYMORE THEA., W. 47th St. Evs. 8.40. Mats. Wed. Sat., 2.40. CHI. 4-3330

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
FRANKIE DARRO and DOROTHY COONAN
"Wild Boys of the Road"
also: "SHANGHAI MADNESS" with SPENCER TRACY and FAY WRAY

NOW PLAYING! SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S "THUNDER OVER MEXICO"
also: FIRST AMERICAN SHOWING "EISENSTEIN IN MEXICO"
55th Street Playhouse 25c till 2 p.m. Just East of 7th Ave. 25c Cont. 12:30-12

JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
Winter Garden B'way & 50th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE of the NATION
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 A.M.
CONSTANCE BENNETT
in "AFTER TONIGHT"
and a great "Roxy" stage show
50c to 1 p.m. 55c to 6 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.)
RKO Greater Show Season

CITY AFFAIRS

BEING HELD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Daily Worker
Central Organ of the U.S.A.

Saturday, Nov. 4:

Coney Island Workers Club presents a program including the Little Guild String Quartet, Harlem Liberator Groups, John Reed Club, Lithuanian Alda Girls Sextette, and a play at 2874 W. 27th St., Brooklyn. Admission with this notice 25c.

Dance and Entertainment, also movie showing at the Washington Heights Workers Center, 501 W. 161st St. Adm. 25c.

Concert arranged by Units 2 and Br. 34 I.W.O. Program includes Dance Recital by Sadie Chaitn and Lillian Lubin. Recitations by Sylvia Sheffer and Dora Rich. Violin Solo by Leonard Posner and Arthur White on the piano; 813 E. 180th St., at 8 p.m.

Movie Showing of the "Land of Lenin" and the "Struggle for Bread" and a lecture by Rabbi Goldstein, all the affair arranged by the Alfred Levy Br. I.L.D. at Hinsdale Workers Club, 313 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.

Concert arranged by Unit 3, Sec. 2 at 235 W. 23th St. Theatre of the Workers School will present "Hail Hitler." Greek Mandolin Orchestra will play. Also refreshments.

Concert and Dance, auspices of Boro Park Ella May Br. at I.W.O. Center, 1375 43rd St., Brooklyn. Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, I.L.D. Chorus, I.W.O. Drama Group will be there.

Concert and Dance, Spanish Music at 1554 Madison Avenue. Arranged by Unit 409 Sec. 4. Dancing till dawn.

Party, Dancing, Refreshments and Entertainment at 1 Stuyvesant Alley, bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves., off E. 11th St. Top floor. Admission free. Auspices Unit 3 Sect. 1.

House Party given by Flatbush Progressive Club at home of Comrade Zames, 902 E. 14th St., Brooklyn.

Sunday, Nov. 5:

Scandinavian Workers Club, 2061 Lexington Ave., cor. 125th St., will have a Concert and Movie showing "Land of Lenin" and "Struggle for Bread."

Branch 21 I.W.O. will have a concert at the New Lots Workers Club, 373 Stone Ave., Brooklyn, at 5 p.m. Adm. 15c.

Branch 139 I.W.O. will have a Concert at 913 E. 180th St., Bronx, at 4 p. m.

New Soviet Movie & Dance
Given by the
DAILY WORKER VOLUNTEERS
SATURDAY
NOVEMBER 4
8:30 P. M.
AT WORKERS CENTER
35 E. 12th St., New York City
NEGRO JAZZ BAND
Admission 25c in advance; 35c at door

Entertainment and Dance
given by
WORKERS SCHOOL
Saturday Night, Nov. 4, at 8 p.m.
Workers School, 35 E. 12th St. 3rd floor
Admission 15c. Refreshments

MUSIC

Philharmonic - Symphony
WALTER, Conductor.
AT CARNEGIE HALL
This Sunday Afternoon at 2:30
ALL-WAGNER PROGRAM
Soloist: Elsa Alsen, Paul Althouse
Thursday Eve., 8:45; Friday Aft., 2:30
MOZART—STRAUSS—TCHAIKOVSKY
ARTHUR JUDSON Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

TOWN HALL, Tues. Eve., Nov. 14, 8:15
LEO
Piano Recital ORNSTEIN
ARTISTS' SERVICE Steinway Piano

Philadelphia
PHILKINO
SECOND and MARKET STS.
Beginning Monday, Nov. 6th
THE 41st
A Soviet Film Epic

Coney Island Workers Club
2874 West 27th Street, Brooklyn
(Near Mermaid Avenue)
presents
The Little Guild String Quartet
• • •
Harlem Liberator Groups
• • •
John Reed Club
• • •
Lithuanian Alda Girls Sextette
• • •
"The Necessary Evil"
• • •
Saturday Ev. Nov. 4, 8 p.m.
Admission with this ad 25c.

4th Anniversary Ball
given by
Prospect Workers' Center
at
HUNTS POINT PALACE
163rd St. and So. Boulevard, Bronx
SATURDAY, Nov. 4
Smiths Double Orchestra will play
Tickets in advance 60c.

New Masses and Film-Photo League Present
"SPRING"
(American Premiere)
and
"The Man With The Movie Camera"
Inaugurating a Movie and Lecture Series on
History of the Soviet Film
NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 West 12th Street
Saturday, Nov. 18, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.
Single Adm. 50c; Series ticket (3) $1.50
Get tickets from New Masses, 31 E. 27 St.

JIM MARTIN

Two Worlds

by QUIRT

Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1933

Two Roads

THERE is one question that beats day and night in the minds of every worker and farmer of this country: How can we get out of the crisis?

Every hour of the day millions of workers think to themselves, how can we feed our families? Why are the factories closed when 17,000,000 men are desperately eager for work? How can we end the insanity of hunger amidst plenty?

These questions have already been answered. The workers and peasants of Russia in 1917, 16 years ago, faced with the same questions found the answer.

They gave the answer in the revolutionary overthrow of czarist capitalism, the smashing of the capitalist state machine, the seizure of the factories and the land, and the setting up of the revolutionary dictatorship of the working class.

And today, after 16 years of struggle, sacrifice, military intervention, civil war and sabotage of capitalist enemies, the Soviet Union stands for all the world to see a proud fortress of advancing socialist construction.

In the Soviet Union the toiling masses have what the working class in America has not—they have bread, work, freedom from oppression, real democracy, economic security, access to culture, and steadily advancing levels of daily life.

The working class of America, faced with crisis, unemployment and hunger and oppression, has within its own hands the power to solve the crisis of capitalism in the same way the workers of the Soviet Union solved it.

Are the factories closed, is production dropping, are workers being thrown into the streets to starve, are wages being slashed?

The American workers can put an end to this! By the revolutionary seizure of the factories, by the overthrow of the Wall St. capitalist government, by driving the employers and factory owners out of power, they can open every factory in the country. They can put every jobless worker back to work, they can establish living wages.

Are prices rising, is food being piled up in the warehouses, is the Roosevelt government destroying wheat, cotton and meat in order to abolish the "surplus," while millions of workers and their families starve?

The American working class can put a stop to this by driving out the capitalist Roosevelt government, by seizing the warehouses and food supplies. By establishing revolutionary working class control of all food distribution, the workers can within 24 hours sweep starvation forever out of America and put food into the mouths of every worker and his children.

We have a bank crisis, billions of working class savings are frozen in the banks. Vast hoards of money rot in Wall Street vaults, while the buying power of the working class is ground lower every day, by the Roosevelt government and the employers.

In 1917, the working class of Russia was also confronted with a terrific bank crisis, and they solved it by seizing the banks, driving out the capitalist bankers, taking control of the whole banking system for the use not of the bond holders and coupon clippers, speculators and investors, but for the use of the whole toiling population. Today there is no bank crisis in Russia.

Here in the United States hundreds of thousands of farmers are daily being driven off their land, their homes are seized to protect the investments of mortgage holders, banks and insurance companies. Capitalist government calls out State Militia and Deputy Sheriffs with machine guns and tear gas to rob the small, ruined farmers of the land which they have worked. The Wall Street Monopolies bleed the farmers. The railroads strangle them with extortionate, monopoly rates.

In 1917 the peasants of Russia faced a similar situation. They solved their problems by uniting with the revolutionary working class of the cities in the struggle to overthrow capitalism. They drove off the landlords and the mortgage holders. Today, the farmers of Russia are achieving Socialist triumphs of collectivization. Their income, their standards of living, their cultural level is rising faster than among any farming class in the world.

Is the Roosevelt government getting ready to send the workers of America into another bloody imperialist slaughter in order to protect the profits of Wall Street?

Then the workers can stop this too, by overthrowing the Wall Street government of Roosevelt, and putting in its place the proletarian dictatorship. Only revolution against capitalism can abolish war. In 1917 that's how the Russian workers ended the czar's imperialist war against German imperialism.

These are the two roads, the road of submission to capitalist exploitation, or the road of revolutionary class struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and capitalist class rule.

The one leads to starvation and misery, to deeper crisis, to war and fascism.

The revolutionary way of the Soviet workers leads to plenty, to ending all unemployment, hunger and economic crisis forever. We can end the crisis and its miseries, can end exploitation and wage slavery, by taking the revolutionary road, the road pointed by the Communist Parties of the world, the road that the Russian workers showed us sixteen years ago.

Forward on the road of Proletarian Revolution!

After Sixteen Years

NOTHING worries the Roosevelt regime more than the expectations of a good harvest. The logic of capitalism is such that the greater the prospects for more food, the greater the certainty of hunger for the masses.

In the Soviet Union, greater harvest, more production of all goods, increased housing facilities, evokes the greatest joy. Socialist economy means production for use, production to improve the conditions of the masses. What cannot be first turned into profit under capitalism cannot become food and useable goods.

The last harvest in the U.S.S.R., one of the most bounteous in the history of the country (due mainly to the industrial and agrarian advances under the first Five-Year Plan and the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan) meant a direct improvement in the conditions of the workers.

Every year, since the inauguration of the Five-Year Plan, there has been a steady improvement in the conditions of the people in the Soviet Union.

An index of the improvement in food supplies is given by the grain loadings for 1932 and 1933. In 1932, 3,500 to 4,000 cars of grain were loaded daily during the harvest. In 1933, the figure had jumped from 8,000 to 9,000 cars daily with some days reaching as high as 12,000.

But that is only one gauge of the improvement of the living conditions of the masses in the Soviet Union. From the first of January, 1933 to the latter part of August, 386,538 animals were distributed to collective peasants for the breeding of huge herds of animals for food.

Besides, the general improvement in the national food supply, each factory strives to improve the quality and variety of food for its workers. At the Amo auto and tractor factory, which serves as as example of what is happening in thousands of other places, a livestock farm of 11,000 acres was allotted. A truck garden with over 600 acres was put into service for the factory workers with 5,000 hot house beds. In addition to this, 36 huge apartment houses which accommodate about 5,500 workers and engineers has just been completed, and four more buildings are nearly completion.

For 1933, under the Second Five-Year Plan, wages are rising, and are scheduled to rise 9 per cent over 1932.

* * *

COMPARE this to the figures of the National Industrial Council in the United States which show a 7 per cent cut in real wages in the United States for 1933.

While in the Soviet Union every basis exists for a rapid increase in the standard of living of the masses, in the United States every factor is working for a lowering of living standards of the toiling population.

Physically and culturally, the conditions of life of those living in the land of the victorious proletarian revolution are improving. They have complete social insurance, state medical facilities, opportunities for the highest educational advances. Illiteracy has been practically wiped out in the country which under czarism was an example of the darkest mass illiteracy.

As against the villanous murder of nearly 300 workers in Roosevelt's forced labor camps, and the injury to over 20,000, and the forced detention of normal workers whose only crime is that they cannot find work, let us listen to the testimony of Soviet treatment of criminals and degenerates. A delegate of the British Independent Labor Party and of the Labor Party that visited Moscow in September of this year, after viewing the institution at Lybertsy, declared:

"Here we saw criminals and waifs, seeming degenerates being turned into good honest workers by reason of humane treatment, education and the realization that the people had faith in their power of reformation.

"The workers' conditions are beyond reproach, and the special children's quarters are excellent.

"Such a place is impossible elsewhere in the world, and will remain so until the proletarian revolution is achieved in other countries."

Such a change in living conditions which the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union have achieved in contrast to their conditions under czarism, and the certainty of a rapid improvement of their conditions far beyond the conditions of the workers in the most "advanced" capitalist countries, can be achieved only by the proletarian revolution and the transformation of society into a Socialist order.

Some Plain Speaking

WHERE are we at in the Daily Worker's $40,000 drive?

It is not now sufficient to state that the campaign is lagging dangerously.

Neither is it sufficient to say that less than $19,000 has been raised after almost two full months' effort.

It is necessary to fix the responsibility for the poor showing.

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SOME comrades declare that the fault lies in the office of the Daily Worker itself. They say our appeals have been weak as compared with the past. They state that we have not convinced the workers and the other friends of the paper that we really need the money.

True, comrades! We tried to avoid many of our past methods. We tried to avoid the threatening and oftentimes hysterical note that served as the center of past campaigns. We tried to convince rather than frighten. This undoubtedly created the impression—**a false impression**—that our need for funds was less urgent than in the past. This no doubt weakened the response. But we feel that our present methods are better, and in the long run more effective.

This is not the **real source of the slow response** in the drive.

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THE real fault lies in the poor work of the District and section committees of the Party, and of the Party fractions in the mass organizations. More specifically it lies in their failure to really **ORGANIZE** and **DRIVE FORWARD** the campaign for funds.

Four Districts stand out with **relatively** good results,—District 1 (Boston) with **82** per cent of its quota; District 12 (Seattle) with **66** per cent; District 3 (Philadelphia) with **60** per cent; **District 7** (Detroit) with 53 per cent.

All other Districts are impermissibly lagging behind, many of them far behind.

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But **the responsibility** for the present extremely dangerous situation rests mainly with two Districts and with the Party fraction in one mass organization. These are:

DISTRICT 2 (New York) with a quota of $20,000 (one-half of the total) and returns to date of only about $8,000.

DISTRICT 8 (Chicago) with a quota of $5,000 and returns to date of less than $1,500.

The Party fraction in the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER with a quota of $3,000 and returns to date of about $1,500.

These three shirkers have a combined quota of $33,000—a quota fixed by previous agreement in accordance with their membership and influence, **they are responsible for the slow response.**

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WE deal with this situation openly and speak bluntly because an immediate change is necessary if the Daily Worker is to live.

The leading Party comrades in Districts **TWO** and **EIGHT** and in the **LEADING FRACTION** of the I. W. O., in the spirit of the Open Letter, are responsible for the success of the $40,000 drive.

We have a right to expect that these comrades will take such measures as are necessary—and at once — to raise their quotas

U.S. Ball Bearing Workers Hail Opening of Moscow Plant Which Ends Soviet Ball Bearing Imports

Court Excludes Dimitroff Again From Own Trial

Exiled Communists to Be Called for Fire Trial

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Nov. 3 (Via Zurich, Switzerland). —Readmitted to today's reading of his own trial after having been excluded for a day, George Dimitroff, Bulgarian Communist defendant in the Reichstag fire trial in Berlin was again ordered kept from the hearing today, this time for three days.

This new effort of the presiding judge to silence the fiery Bulgarian who has consistently exposed the frame-up character of the evidence came when Dimitroff showed the prosecutor up as a wilful falsifier.

Witnesses from Moscow had just been heard, who testified that Blagoi Popoff, another of the Communist defendants, had been in Moscow at a time when he was alleged to have been in Berlin.

Attempting to refute a statement by Dimitroff, the prosecuting attorney sarcastically remarked that he did not believe Dimitroff when he said that married women were allowed to retain their maiden names in the Soviet Union—a universally known fact of Soviet law.

"You still have much to learn," was Dimitroff's answer.

The prosecutor demanded that Dimitroff be punished for this remark, and the judge ordered him excluded from his own trial for the next three days.

At the opening of today's session, the presiding judge announced that a number of witnesses demanded by the defense would be called, including two Communist deputies, Kasper and Kerf, who are now in concentration camp, Maria Reese, Communist deputy, who testified at the London hearing, Otto Kuehne, secretary of the Communist Party, who is also abroad, and others.

Asks Evidence on Van der Lubbe

Dimitroff demanded that witnessnesses be brought to prove that Van der Lubbe was not a member or in the service of the Dutch Communist Party. The witnesses he asked for were De Visser, of the Dutch Party, and Albada and Wink, Dutch renegades from the Communist Party whose depositions were falsified by Detective Heisig.

Mrs. Weiss, a political refugee from Bulgaria in Moscow and her mother, Mrs. Angora, came from Moscow to testify that Popoff was in the Soviet Union at a time when Nazi witnesses had said they had seen him in Berlin. Popoff had further evidence consisting of receipted bills from his boarding house and the university he attended in Moscow.

Nazi Witness Falters

A man named Mischalsky, owner of a resturant opposite the Soviet embassy in Berlin, was brought to the stand to testify that he had seen Dimitroff and Vassil Taneff, the other Bulgarian Communist defendant, at the Soviet embassy in 1932. Taneff took the stand and declared he was in Bulgaria until October, 1932, and then in Moscow until February of 1933, and demanded that the court call for his passport and verify the visa stamps.

A waiter employed by Mischalski tried to support his employer's evidence, but confused Taneff with Popoff.

TWO SYSTEMS! —By Burck

The original drawing of the above cartoon will go to the largest contribution to the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive in helping Burck win the socialist competition between Mike Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Ed. Newhouse and Helen Luke to raise $1,000 toward the fund through their departments.

USSR Independent But Not Isolated Says Kaganovich

Says Soviet Success Cheers Victims of Fascism

By VERN SMITH

MOSCOW, Nov. 3. (By Cable.—The Kaganovich ball bearing plant in Moscow, which has made the whole tractor industry of the Soviet Union independent of foreign imports of ball bearings, is now in a position to free the whole of the Soviet motorcar industry from the need of imported ball-bearings as well.

The second half of the plant was opened yesterday, in a ceremony attended by L. M. Kaganovich, secretary of the Moscow district of the Communist Party, after whom the plant is named; by G. K. Ordjonikidze, commissar of heavy industry, by the regional and city Soviet leaders, by Staffsky and Gladkov, Soviet authors, with Bodrov, director of the plant, in the presidium.

The factory paper features greetings sent to the workers of the Kaganovich plant by workers of the Timken Ball Bearing plant in America, which were transmitted by the Daily Worker.

The new addition to the plant adds 2,000 new machines, making a total of 5,000, and brings the staff of workers up to 15,000. It will produce a total of 4,000,000 bearings during the next year. The first section of the plant was put into operation in March of last year, and turned out a quality of bearings which American engineers declared to be higher, due to a more careful inspection, than the standard quality of American-made ball bearings.

Thousands of Workers Guests.

The celebration began in the morning with a meeting of the children of the workers in the factory. At three, thousands of shock brigaders, guests from other factories, inspected the new plant. After a banquet 7,000 shockbrigade guests and the best workers of the plant held a meeting which ended up with a concert and a theatrical performance by the leading actors of Moscow.

Every new machine bore a red flag, and the grounds of the plant and been landscaped, with rows of fir trees newly planted. The road to the plant was panned by a triumphal arch representing machines and bearings.

The whole plant was turned into a dance hall, and the workers, with unbounded enthusiasm, danced in all the corridors to the music of accordions and pianos.

"Example Encourages Millions Under Fascism."

Kaganovich and Ordjonikidze received a tremendous ovation when they appeared. "This second half of the plan means our independence from foreign importations, but it does not mean isolation," Kaganovich declared. He expressed the hope that in the future world of socialist countries each country will specialize in its own best products.

"But today we are still surrounded by capitalist countries, each competing with each other. While one starves, the other is destroying food. The crisis is pushing each capitalist country to ever greater isolation and armaments.

"It is not enough for us to have political power. We must have the factories and industry which make that power strong.

Warning to Enemies of U.S.S.R.

"Our example is encouraging millions who are suffering in the grip of Fascism. Tomorrow they will be victorious, and following the path which we have blazed."

"The successes of this factory are typical of the whole industry of the Soviett Union," said Ordjonikidze. "In a few days we celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of the October Revolution. These sixteen years are a whole epoch of a new society, reared by a new kind of man.

"We declare to the whole world that we are peacefully working. We give the peasant tractors instead of his wooden plow. But, gentlemen of the Far East or West, don't interfere with our peaceful labor, or you will find the whole millions of our people rally as one man, every worker to defend his factory, every collective farmer to defend his collective."

Cuban Capitalists Strive to Unite Against Workers

Bombs Explode as Grau Confers With Opposition

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—The frantic efforts of the Grau San Martin government and representatives of the other reactionary groups in Cuba to unite on a policy in the face of the increasingly militant upsurge of the Cuban masses were punctuated by shots and bomb explosions in Havana today.

The government named a commission of four to work out a program of conciliation with the most reactionary elements of the Cuban capitalist-landlord groups, who are demanding an intensification of Grau's methods of bloody suppression of the working class.

Terroristic reactionary groups continued their provocations, intended to force Grau to make political concessions to them, by exploding bombs in various parts of the city. One person was killed and five injured when a bomb exploded in a bakery. Another bomb injured one person.

U.S. Anti-War League to Send Delegate to Cuba

Trade Union Unity League Calls for Support of All Unions for Anti-Imperialist Delegation

NEW YORK.—J. B. Matthews, chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism, will go as the League's member of the American delegation to Cuba which leaves Nov. 9, under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League, it was announced yesterday.

The sending of a delegate was decided on by the U. S. Congress Against War, which created the American League Against War and Fascism to carry on its work.

On his return he will go on a national tour, organizing local and regional branches of the League and reporting on what he saw in Cuba.

The National Executive Bureau of the Trade Union Unity League yesterday appealed to all militant unions throughout the country to help make it possible to include two active members of revolutionary trade unions, George Powers and Henry Shepard, in the delegation to Cuba, by raising funds and sending them to Room 238, 80 E. 11th St., New York.

To help cover the expenses of sending Joe Thomas, delegate of the youth section of the Trade Union Unity Council, a Cuban dance will be held tonight at the Anti-Imperialist League headquarters, 33 E. 20th St., for which many entertaining features have been arranged. The address was given as 33 E. 10th St. by error in yesterday's Daily Worker.

Tomorrow is Red Sunday for obtaining signatures to a petition to President Roosevelt, demanding hands off Cuba, and nullification of the Platt Amendment.

Brewing Eastern Storm Will Rock the World

Japan's Plans for Attack on Soviet Union Now Complete — Provocations Grow Daily

By PAUL NOVICK

Beware of Araki Talking "Peace"!

On October 10 the War Minister of Japan, General Sadao Araki, summoned a Far Eastern conference for the purpose of establishing "peace" in the Orient.

Whenever a representative of a capitalist government begins to talk "peace," it is a sure sign that the same government is intensifying its preparations for WAR. An ARAKI calling for "peace" is a distinct sign of the APPROACHING WAR in the Far East.

What is the background of Araki's "peace" talk?

Ever since the Japanese militarists began their "undeclared" war on China through the seizure of Mukden, capital of Manchuria, two years ago, there have been innumerable signs of the preparations of Japan to confiscate the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is half-owned by the Soviet Union, as a prelude to a military campaign for the purpose of annexing the Soviet Maritime Province and the entire Far Eastern district. The war preparations of Japan in the Far East have become particularly visible in recent months through the numerous acts of provocation on the part of the Japanese militarists and the puppet Manchurian government against the Soviet Union. So much so, that capitalist writers have been forced to admit the imminence of an anti-Soviet war in the Far East.

"New Storm Brewing"

"A new storm is brewing in the Far East which may rock the world," declared the foreign editor of the Scripps-Howard press syndicate, William Phillip Simms, in an article on July 13. And it will suffice to mention only a few of the provocative acts and of the strategic moves of Japanese militarism since that date to realize that the brewing storm is now approaching the boiling point.

1. On July 27 the press carried dispatches from Harbin announcing the completion by the Japanese government of a new strategic line running from Hailun, in Northern Manchuria, to Tahelho, a point on the Amur River right opposite the important Soviet city of Blagoveschensk. In the language of the capitalist journalists, this line points like a dagger in the direction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, which the Japanese militarists hope to cut immediately upon starting their anti-Soviet drive.

2. In conjunction with this new strategic line it has been revealed that the Japanese militarists have completed four "well-protected routes" for carrying men and ammunition across Manchuria and Korea to the Soviet Far East: (a) from the port of Seishin, Korea, via Changchung and Harbin to Tahelho; (b) from the port of Fusan, Korea, to Seishin and along the same route; (c) from the same port via the Mukden line; (d) from Port Arthur, Manchuria, along the South Manchurian line towards Harbin and the new line. With the aid of all these means of communication, Japanese militarism can easily mass an army of **one million** soldiers along the Soviet frontier.

Secret Japanese Forts

3. Japanese militarism is building, or has already completed, **airdromes** in Harbin, Tsitsihar, Ninguta and other points in Northern Manchuria. On the Sungari River a river fleet has been established. **Forts** are being built, or have already been completed, along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

4. A most recent provocation is the **arrest of Soviet officials** of the Chinese Eastern Railway in the beginning of the past month. On October 11, dispatches told of **300 Soviet employees** engaged in the construction of a new railroad at Pelanchang, Northern Manchuria, who were **discharged** by Manchukuoan authorities and replaced by Russian **White Guardists.**

These are but a few of the most important acts of provocation and of preparation for war which have compelled the Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Sokolnikov, to send his sharp note to Japan, wherein the Tokio Government was told: "Not Manchukuo, which is powerless and unable to answer for the events in Manchuria, but the Japanese Government, the actual master in Manchuria, must bear the direct responsibility of all violations of agreements of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and also the seizure of the railway which is being prepared." This note was followed by the publication in Moscow of **four secret documents** showing clearly that the Japanese Government is responsible for the provocations in Manchuria.

The **secret documents** consist of three confidential reports sent by the Japanese General Hisikari, who is the "ambassador" of Japan in Manchuria and Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese army there, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokio, and of one confidential report of the Japanese Consul General Morisima in Harbin to the aforesaid Hisikari. These documents spoke of **plans laid** out at secret conferences between these and other Japanese military representatives and officials of the puppet Manchukuoan Government, for raiding residences and clubs of Soviet workers and officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway, for arresting a number of these officials, etc. The plans of these conferences which took place in September were executed during that month and the beginning of October. Numerous Soviet officials have been arrested, homes and clubs have been searched, and various other indignities have been committed against U.S.S.R. officials.

White Guardists Mobilized

The answer of the Japanese Government to these revelations (the Soviet Government, according to the Moscow Pravda, is in possession of more documents which it threatens to publish) was to **mobilize bands of White Guardists** under the leadership of the infamous Czarist hooligan, Semenoff, and to intensify preparations for an attack on the Soviet Mongolian frontier with the aid of the Mongolian "princes." (The well known Tanaka Memorandum of 1927 points out the strategic importance of attacking the U.S.S.R. through Inner and Outer Mongolia).

But there was another strategic move on the part of the Japanese Government in answer to the published documents—the "peace" conference called by Araki... THIS COMPLETES THE PLAN FOR THE ATTACK!

Defend the Soviet Union

The coming celebration of the Sixteenth Anniversary of the October Revolution must therefore assume the added importance of mobilizing the workers against the looming attack on the Soviet Union, for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The rise of Hitler Fascism, which is openly talking of annexing Soviet Ukraine and is cooperating with the Japanese Government in its war preparations, the new huge military budget of the Japanese militarists, who are in complete control of the Government of Japan, and the bloody record of these militarists in Manchurian and in China; the new betrayal of Chiang Kai-shek, who made peace with the Japanese aggressors in order to be able again to attack the Soviet Districts of China and in order to free completely the hands of the Japanese militarists for the attack on the Soviet Union—all this hightens the danger.

The Soviet Government, through the sixteen years of its existence, has warded off more than one attack with the **aid** of the workers of the capitalist countries who came to its defense. In the face of the acute danger in the Far East, the clarion call must be sounded:

Workers! To the defense of the achievements of October! To the defense of the First Workers' and Farmers' Republic, the fatherland of the world toilers!

Mussolini to Hand Industrial Control To Big Capitalists

ROME, Nov. 3.—Premier Mussolini today announced a drastic reorganization of the Fascist political system intended to meet the growing crisis and the resistance of the Italian workers by handing over control of the national economy to the biggest industrial groups.

Under this plan which will be inaugurated after Christmas, the Fascist parliament will be dissolved and its functions given over to a body of representatives of 50 "guilds."

British Labor Party Gains 261 New Seats

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Total gains of British Labor Party candidates in the English and Welsh municipal elections in which one-third of the councilmen are voted for, come to 261 seats, with only 19 seats lost. Conservatives and independents together lost 208 seats, and Liberals 34. These figures mark the radicalization of the British workers, who have followed the radical demagogy of the Labor representatives in their effort to find a way out of the crisis.

Against Tammany lynch terror on Negroes—Vote Communist!